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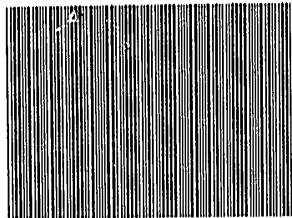
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SECTION 39

SERIALS 1837-1881



\*94-HQ-1-369-39\*

SECTION 39

SERIALS 1837-1881

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 4, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *SP*

SUBJECT: *X* "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM  
IN WORLD AFFAIRS"  
SYLLABUS AND GUIDE FOR  
TEACHER WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS  
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Evans ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

Teaching about communism in the schools, while it is now widely accepted, is still controversial. Moreover, a news report last week highlighted the fact that teaching about communism may be unfairly drawn into needless controversy because of incomplete reporting.

Teacher Syllabus

You will recall that we had a preliminary look at a draft copy of this syllabus for teachers and it appeared to be the finest document of its kind yet produced. (See memorandum Smith to Sullivan, 5/7/63, same caption) This syllabus for training teachers was prepared by the Institute of International Studies, University of South Carolina, under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education Against Communism. The Chairman of this Standing Committee is Morris I. Leibman who has been very active in support of the Director's book, "A Study of Communism."

Wire Service Release

Reporting on the issuance of this syllabus on May 23, a wire service news release declared that it "urged that high school teachers be trained not to paint Communism entirely in 'black colors.'" The report went on to add that the document "said in part that 'Communism contains within its philosophical framework ideals with which it is difficult to quarrel... and does indeed have appeals...'" (Washington News Service Release, 5/23/63) Morris Leibman is quite angry over these "cropped" quotations and has lodged a strong protest to the wire service asking for a correction of this distortion.

1 - Mr. Belmont      1 - Mr. Gale      1 - Mr. Smith      1 - Section  
1 - Mr. Mohr      1 - Mr. Sullivan      1 - Miss Butler  
1 - Mr. DeLoach      1 - Messrs. Edwards/      1 - Mr. Gray  
Westfall

ENCLOSURE

AWG/aab

(11)

REC-64

13 JUN 13 1963

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS"

Quotations Out of Context

These quotations standing alone are misleading because they could give rise to the impression that this teacher's syllabus may be "soft" in its attitude toward communism. In their proper context within the document, however, they convey a far different meaning. The document actually states:

"A discussion of the nature of totalitarian Communism often leads the participants to the conclusion that anyone who voluntarily becomes a Communist must necessarily be a social deviant and a rather dense one at that. Here we would be misled. Communism contains within its philosophical framework ideals with which it is difficult to quarrel. For example, who would argue against the elimination of poverty?..." (p. 20)

.....

"...The threat of Communism is frequently underrated by those who claim to be most against it. They paint everything about it in such black colors that the only conclusion which can possibly be reached is that it has no appeal whatsoever. Communism indeed does have appeals, and the lecturer could well start his presentation by pointing out some of the appealing features of this doctrine and system so that its formidable nature can be understood from the very beginning. This could be viewed as one of the major threats of international Communism..." (pp. 22-23)

It is particularly interesting to note that the suggestion in the syllabus that the lecturer begin his presentation by pointing out some of the appeals of communism is directly in line with the format of "A Study of Communism" which, in its first chapter, deals with the attractions of communism.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

*ERC*

*✓*  
*I do think the wordage was unfortunate.*  
*W.C.S.*  
*AS*

Tolson ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Casper ☒  
 Callahan ☒  
 Conrad ☒  
 DeLoach ☒  
 Evans ☒  
 Gale ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Sullivan ☒  
 Tavel ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holmes ☒  
 Gandy ☒

-64 (COMMUNISM)

WASHINGTON.--A PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION TODAY URGED THAT HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS BE TRAINED NOT TO PAINT COMMUNISM ENTIRELY IN "BLACK COLORS."

IT SAID IN PART THAT "COMMUNISM CONTAINS WITHIN ITS PHILOSOPHICAL FRAMEWORK IDEALS WITH WHICH IT IS DIFFICULT TO QUARREL..." AND "DOES INDEED HAVE APPEALS..."

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE 260-PAGE PAPERBACK IS TO MAKE COMMUNISM AND ITS CHALLENGES BETTER UNDERSTOOD BY YOUNG PEOPLE, THE BAR ASSOCIATION SAID.

THE BOOK IS DESIGNED FOR USE IN SPECIAL SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. IT WAS PREPARED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.

LEST ANYONE GET THE IMPRESSION THAT THE PUBLICATION REPRESENTS A SYMPATHETIC VIEW TOWARD COMMUNISM, IT STATED:

"THE DEDICATED COMMUNIST IS A FANATIC WHOSE FAITH IN THE SYSTEM AND ITS PROMISE HAS DESTROYED TOLERANCE." ... "THE WEAPON OF CONTROL IS THE USE OF BRUTE FORCE BY ONE CLASS AGAINST ALL OTHER CLASSES."

THE BOOK EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HAS NOT "GRASPED INTELLECTUALLY THE FULL BREADTH OF OUR DANGER."

5/23--JD1148AED

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

94-1-369-1837



F B I

Date: 6/13/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (80-349)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
CONVENTION  
JUNE 6,7,8, 1963

The Arkansas Bar Convention was held at the Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Arkansas, on June 6,7,8, 1963. WALTER E. CRAIG of Phoenix, Arizona, president elect of the American Bar Association, was one of the principal speakers. He commented the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court EARL WARREN was justified in his criticism of the American Bar Association for its failure to speak out on three proposed constitutional amendments set forth by some state legislative leaders. The Phoenix attorney said that the American Bar Association opposes the amendment calling for the establishment of a "supercourt," and the amendment which would make it possible for states to propose and ratify constitutional amendments completely on their own.

CRAIG pointed out that the national association still is studying the proposal which would wipe out federal jurisdiction over the apportionment of seats in the state legislatures.

CRAIG told the association that he did not believe such amendments would be taken seriously. He pointed out that the "supercourt" would make it possible for certain decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court to be

TBW/emf  
(5)

REC 8

10 JUN 14 1963

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per *[Signature]*

LR 80-349

overruled by a state-controlled "court of the Union." He explained that the reapportionment proposal would reverse a historic decision of the high tribunal in March, 1962. In that decision, the court ruled that citizens could seek relief in federal court when unequal representation of state legislatures violated their constitutional rights.

He stated the affirmative responsibility of the individual lawyer in today's society is manifold. In his professional capacity, he fulfills these responsibilities as a counselor, as an advocate in open court and in the administration and development of law. The lawyer, in effect, is the guardian of due process.

W. ST. JOHN GARWOOD of Austin, a retired justice of the Texas Supreme Court, said that law and its administration are as important in human affairs today as they have ever been. He said when justice is not as wisely efficient as the age requires, Government collapses to that extent.

UNITED STATES

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 20, 1963

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)

SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN FAR ASSOCIATION  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION  
AGAINST COMMUNISM

I have received a letter from MORRIS I. LIEBMAN, Chairman of the captioned committee, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

I am enclosing also two copies of the "Washington Post" editorial and a reprint and copy of the reprint referred to by LIEBMAN. LIEBMAN's letter has been acknowledged by me.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)  
1 - Chicago

MWJ:kgg  
(3)

REC-72

6 JUN 27 1963

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

JUN 27 1963

RECEIVED

W.C. Sullivan

CHICAGO

Handwritten signature

ENCLOSURES (5)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION  
AGAINST COMMUNISM

- 1 One copy of a letter from MORRIS I. LINEMAN, Chairman of captioned committee.
- 1 One copy of a reprint of a preface contained in recent publication of committee.
- 1 One original reprint, mentioned above.
- 2 Two copies of a "Washington Post" editorial referred to in letter.

Re Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 3/20/52.

ENCLOSURE

71-1-1839

NOTES FOR TEACHER WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

# SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM WORLD AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES / UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CALIFORNIA

EDUCATION / STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION  
AGAINST COMMUNISM

# AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

1962 - 1963

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Hawaii

1962-63

## Standing Committee on Education Against Communism

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JOHN G. MCKAY, JR., Dade Federal Bldg., Miami 32, Fla.

RAYMOND W. MILLER, duPont Circle Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.

WILLIAM C. MOTT, Dept. of the Navy, Washington 25, D. C.

LOUIS B. NICHOLS, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York.

MARIO T. NORO, Immigration & Naturalization Service, Dept. of Justice,  
Washington 25, D. C.

C. BREWSTER RHOADS, 1421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

IRWIN S. RHODES, 3815 Erie Ave., Cincinnati 8, Ohio.

JOHN RITCHIE, Northwestern Univ. Law School, Chicago 11, Ill.

DAN H. SHELL, First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Jackson 5, Miss.

# DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Syllabus and Guide for Teacher Workshops and Seminars

Prepared by

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COLUMBIA

Under the Sponsorship of

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AGAINST COMMUNISM

APRIL, 1963

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BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION



## PREFACE

This Preface to a suggested syllabus for teacher training in the field of Democracy and Communism in World Affairs has a specific purpose: to explain why the American Bar Association has concerned itself with education in this area and why and how the syllabus project came into being.

The legal profession's concern is both general and specific. The first object of the American Bar Association, as stated in its Constitution, is "to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States and maintain representative government." It is our belief that the gravest threat to our national freedom and democratic form of government is the international Communist movement. If the ambitions of the Communist dictators are realized, our Constitution and representative government in America would be destroyed. In a broader sense, freedom under law would be destroyed everywhere. The preservation of this basic freedom—which embraces all of our cherished freedoms—has traditionally been within the unique competence and responsibility of lawyers and judges.

President John F. Kennedy, in his Special Message on Education submitted to Congress early in 1963, declared in part:

the twisting course of the cold war requires a citizenry that understands our principles and problems. It requires skilled manpower and brainpower to match the power of totalitarian discipline. It requires a scientific effort which demonstrates the superiority of freedom. And it requires an electorate in every state with sufficiently broad horizons and sufficient maturity of judgment to guide this Nation safely through whatever lies ahead.

In short, from every point of view, education is of paramount concern to the national interest as well as to each individual. . . .

It is obvious that our citizenry—including our youth in schools and colleges—must understand the nature and the seriousness of the Communist threat. This means more than an uncomfortable awareness that Communism threatens freedom in our country. The real need is for widespread knowledge in some depth of the history, doctrines, objectives, and tactics of the international Communist movement, studied with an understanding and appreciation of our American principles of human dignity and individual equality under the law.

In focusing attention on the subject of Communism and its contrast with liberty under law, we are not unmindful of the broader

educational needs of our time. There have been profound transformations in the world—and particularly in America's position and responsibility—within the past two decades. Much has been said about the obsolescence of curricula in the physical sciences, mathematics and foreign languages—and happily, much is being done to meet the new and exacting requirements in these subjects. But there must be at least an equal concern for the adequacy of our education in the social sciences. And with it all, there is a compelling need to instill in younger generations a greater understanding of the values and principles underlying our free society.

The need for more attention to the basic beliefs, systems, and long-term conflict between democracy and Communist despotism has been repeatedly emphasized by American leaders. Former President Eisenhower said:

Competition for men's minds begins when they are students. This is why they must be taught to discern between the American form of government and the Soviet form.

Allen W. Dulles, a lawyer and former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was one of the first national leaders to emphasize the need for education in this field. He said:

We need, far and wide in this country, more education on the whole history of the Communist movement. . . . We should not be afraid to teach the subject. The history of Communism and all of its work, would bear its own indictment of the system. Let the facts speak for themselves.

Although the American Bar Association established a Committee in 1950 to study and report on Communist tactics, strategy and objectives, it was not until February, 1961, that its House of Delegates adopted significant resolutions dealing with the pressing need for education on this subject. In part these resolutions said:

we encourage and support our schools and colleges in the presentation of adequate instruction in the history, doctrines, objectives and tactics of Communism, thereby helping to instill a greater appreciation of democracy and freedom under law and the will to preserve that freedom.

The action of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association attracted widespread and favorable public attention. Numerous requests were received from Bar organizations, educational authorities and the public for advice and assistance as to what could be done to promote such a program.

In response to this demand, a special committee of the American Bar Association under the chairmanship of Lewis F. Powell, Jr., of Richmond, Virginia, prepared and published a pamphlet entitled *Instruction on Communism and Its Contrast with Liberty Under Law*. The release of the pamphlet was noted immediately and favorably in the press and in the *Congressional Record*. There were requests for copies from all states of the nation, and the measured tone of the pamphlet was applauded. Although it was directed towards the need for instruction in depth on the subject of Communism at all levels of education, its emphasis—as a program in which the organized Bar might take a constructive part—was at the high school level.

At the time the Association first called for the teaching of the facts about Communism, the question being debated was *whether* there should be courses on this subject. The extent of progress in public awareness is indicated by the fact that the question today is *how* to teach such courses. Other organizations have played a leading role in achieving a consensus on the importance of teaching in this subject area. A major contribution, for example, was the combined effort of the American Legion and the National Education Association whose joint committee published a booklet entitled *Teaching About Communism: Guidelines for Junior and Senior High School Teachers* in 1962.

To strengthen and provide continuity of Bar effort in this field, the House of Delegates in August, 1962, amended its By-Laws consolidating the special committee into a permanent Standing Committee on Education Against Communism and directed it in part to “encourage and support our schools and colleges in the presentation of adequate instruction on the contrast between Communism and liberty under law.”

Educational authorities, gratified and encouraged by the development of a public consensus favorable to the introduction in our school system of courses of study in this subject, emphasized to our Committee the need to offer training courses for teachers in the social science field to help them fulfill their classroom responsibilities. Several outstanding teacher workshops were held during the summer of 1962. A Workshop on Basic Issues in Citizenship, for example, was conducted by the Nine States Youth Citizenship Project and sponsored by the Commissioners of Education of the Nine Northeastern States and given at the Lincoln Filene Center for Citizenship and Public Affairs at Tufts University.

From the inception of its work the Committee was fortunate enough to rely on the advice and planning of its very able program director, Mr. Frank Rockwell Barnett. Mr. Barnett, a Rhodes scholar and former Wabash College professor, has for several years served as a visiting faculty member for the special Defense Strategy Seminar dealing with Communism and world affairs held at the National War College in Washington, D. C., for senior reserve officers, many of whom are themselves educators, lawyers, and members of Congress. Thanks largely to his efforts we met with some of the leaders in higher education who had directed and participated in the four programs in 1962. They included Dr. Richard L. Walker, Director, Institute of International Studies, University of South Carolina; Dr. Rodger Swearingen, Director, Research Institute on Communist Strategy and Propaganda, University of Southern California; Rev. R. J. Henle, S. J., Dean of the Graduate School, The Saint Louis University; Dr. Ewing P. Shahan, Director of Summer Sessions, Vanderbilt University; and Dr. William Yandell Elliott, School of Government, Harvard University.

The Committee's consultation and deliberation brought out the fact that whereas there have been some remarkably fine developments in preparing materials for use in the secondary schools and guidelines for the teachers, there has been no source to which those undertaking teacher training could turn for guidance and assistance. The Committee therefore decided to attempt to pull together the experience and approaches of several universities where successful institutes and seminars had already been held. This suggested syllabus, which it must be stressed is tentative, is the result.

The Committee has had the advantage of being able to secure the assistance of the faculty of one of the leading national centers for the study of international affairs in pulling the materials together. Under the direction of Dr. Richard L. Walker, the Institute of International Studies at the University of South Carolina, working in close cooperation with the educational authorities and scholars mentioned herein, undertook the work of preparing this suggested model syllabus and guide for teacher training institutes and workshops. These eminent and responsible educators gave freely of their knowledge and experience gained from their participation in teacher institutes held last summer.

Our Committee is privileged by this opportunity of serving in the role of supporter of these prominent scholars. This syllabus has been written, not for the purpose of being the final word, but as

a meaningful document prepared by experts to be used and further developed as a tool by educators all over the country. It could not have been written without the fine cooperation of the many scholars who helped Dr. Walker.

We wish to express our appreciation for the advice rendered us by Dr. Richard I. Miller, Associate Director, Project on Instruction, National Education Association; Dr. Joan Kelley, Liaison Officer with the National Broadcasting Company's "Continental Classroom," for the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education; Dr. Edward C. Pomeroy, Executive Secretary of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education; Dr. Merrill Hartshorn, Executive Secretary, National Council for Social Studies, National Education Association; Dr. Erling N. Hunt, Chairman, Department of the Teaching of Social Studies, Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Overstreet, authors, lecturers and educational consultants; Dr. William R. Kintner, Deputy Director, Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania; and Doctors W. Glenn Campbell and Stefan Possony, Hoover Institution of War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University.

The efforts of the Standing Committee on Education Against Communism and the educational consultants mentioned have been brought to fruition in this publication through gifts and grants to the American Bar Association's Fund For Public Education which have been directed to this purpose. We express our deep appreciation for the generous benevolence of Mrs. Alan M. Scaife of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; to the Directors and Boards of Trustees of The Richardson Foundation, Inc., of Greensboro, North Carolina and New York City; The Lilly Endowment, Inc., of Indianapolis, Indiana; and to the W. C. and Sarah H. Bradley Foundation, Columbus, Georgia. Had it not been for their interest and generosity, this publication would not have been possible.

The American Bar Association is sending this provisional edition without obligation to interested educators and educational institutions who have the prime responsibility for the training of our nation's teachers and who wish to provide specialized training for teachers responsible for the education of our youth, preparing them better to understand and meet the challenges of this century and to "... guide this Nation safely through whatever lies ahead."

It is a source of real satisfaction to the Committee that whereas in the past there might have been controversy and even cause for worry about such an effort as this, there has been full agreement

among responsible scholars and leaders of varying political persuasions that such an effort is not only desirable but is vitally necessary.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AGAINST COMMUNISM

Egbert L. Haywood	Mario T. Noto
John G. McKay, Jr.	C. Brewster Rhoads
Raymond W. Miller	Irwin S. Rhodes
William C. Mott	John Ritchie
Louis B. Nichols	Dan H. Shell

Morris I. Leibman, *Chairman*

April, 1963.

THE WASHINGTON POST  
Saturday, May 25, 1963

## *Teaching Communism*

The cold war is a hard fact of the times. To wage it, which is to try to lead a productive national life despite its heavy demands, Americans must know what it is. To this end a consensus has come into being that communism should be taught in the schools. However, according to educators who have studied the matter, many of the programs so far developed have been marred by hysteria or pedantry. Furthermore, in a number of places the impetus for teaching communism has come only from groups on the right whose dislike of communism is not properly balanced—in our opinion—by a full appreciation of democracy.

Hence it is reassuring that, belatedly, representative and responsible groups of Americans are starting to contribute their resources. A few days ago, for instance, there was issued a teacher-training syllabus prepared at the University of South Carolina under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association. The apt title of this excellent syllabus, which avoids the fatal error of substituting indoctrination for information, is "Democracy and Communism in World Affairs." It is intended to serve the training centers which are springing up around the country to meet the rising demands of local communities for sensible instruction in communism. We hope that the syllabus, or something like it, will be made available to the many teachers who will not attend an institute, and to adult education programs and other interested groups as well.

Education in the nature, tactics and appeal of communism is too important to be done in a slipshod manner or to be left to any but the country's ablest citizens. It is entirely appropriate—and entirely American—for scholars, lawyers and professional educators to offer their prestige and their talents in this field.

THE WASHINGTON POST  
Saturday, May 25, 1963

### *Teaching Communism*

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*Leibman, Williams, Bennett and Baird*

MORRIS I. LEIBMAN  
D. B. WILLIAMS  
RUSSELL O. BENNETT  
RUSSELL M. BAIRD  
LAURENS G. HASTINGS  
GEORGE W. K. SNYDER  
JOHN H. ROCKWELL  
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THOMAS H. MORSCH

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SEYMOUR TAXMAN

June 17, 1963

b6  
b7C

Mr. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear [REDACTED]

My American Bar Association's Committee on Education Against Communism has taken a major step forward and I wanted to keep you posted. Enclosed is a reprint of the preface which appears in the recent 260-page publication entitled DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

I am particularly pleased with this first major effort, as the experts tell me this suggested syllabus and teacher's guideline fulfills a real need.

Also enclosed is an editorial which appeared recently in the Washington Post pertinent to this effort.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Morris I. Leibman

MIL:MA  
Enclosures

SEARCHED .....	INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED .....	FILED .....
JUN 18 1963	
FBI - CHICAGO	

SYLLABUS AND GUIDE FOR TEACHER WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

# DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS

prepared by  
THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES / UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
under the sponsorship of  
THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION / STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION  
AGAINST COMMUNISM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale *HLG*

DATE: July 11, 1963

FROM : H. L. Edwards *HL*

SUBJECT: ~~AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION~~  
~~STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION~~  
~~AGAINST COMMUNISM~~

*B*

Tolson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
DeLoach	
Evans	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

*E. J. [Signature]*

The 86th Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association (ABA) will be held in Chicago 8/11-17/63 with headquarters at the Conrad-Hilton Hotel. At the House of Delegates session on Monday, 8-12-63, Morris I. Leibman, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education Against Communism, will present his Committee report which will be a resume of the progress of the Committee to date in encouraging the program of education in the contrast between communism and democracy in the high schools and colleges. This program has been making considerable strides and undoubtedly the Committee report will be very favorably received. The Committee does not plan any formal program at the Annual Meeting although there will, however, be a number of business sessions.

Leibman advised me that the facilities and the acoustics of the auditorium of the Conrad-Hilton where the House of Delegates will meet are ideal for audio and audio-visual presentations. He said that this would be an excellent forum for something in the nature of a 3-to 5-minute film to exhibit in connection with his oral Committee report. He said that if the Director would be able to prepare a film merely portraying the Director either being interviewed or making a statement concerning the continuing threat of communism and expressing his interest in the need for education on communism and democracy in our high schools and colleges, Leibman is confident the impact would be tremendous and it would be of great mutual benefit to the ABA program as well as to the Bureau.

As you know, the Committee has endorsed the Director's books, "Masters of Deceit," and "A Study of Communism." It has purchased numerous copies for distribution at various seminars and has otherwise encouraged the use of the Director's books as texts in the education program. Leibman indicated that if the Director would be unable to fit such a taped film in with his commitments, Leibman does not plan on trying to get anyone else to do this because he feels the Director would be the only individual in the country whose impact would be appropriate for this purpose. I indicated the Director's schedule was extremely heavy but I would explore this proposition and advise Leibman whether any possibilities existed for doing this.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach  
 1 - Mr. Sullivan

HLE:mbk

(5) AUG 2 1963

ST-104

11 JUL 25 1963

NOTED  
7/11

Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: American Bar Association  
Standing Committee on Education Against Communism

As you know, the ABA has endeavored almost every year to get the Director to come to the Annual Meetings as a guest speaker, but the Director's commitments have not permitted this for the past several years. The Annual Meetings normally have some 10,000 to 12,000 members in attendance, representing the key members of the legal profession from all over the country, as well as Canada, England and Australia. The Chicago meeting this year would be even larger because of its being held at the site of the American Bar Center and a big dedication ceremony has been planned for the new Annex.

In view of the close working relationship between this Committee and the Bureau and the strong support this Committee has given to the Director's views on the threat of communism and the Director's books, I feel that this would be something the Director would want to do were it not for his heavy schedule.

ACTION: For information. Unless advised to the contrary, I will contact Mr. Leibman and inform him that although the Director deeply appreciates Leibman's invitation to make available a 3- to 5-minute film and would like to do this in view of the importance of the program and of the Committee's support of the Bureau in its work against communism, nevertheless, the Director's heavy commitments make this impossible.

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JES  
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JAN 1  
LW

JW

July 2, 1963

94-1-369-

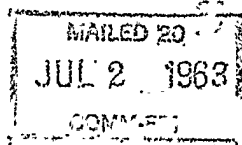
Honorable John T. Murphy  
President  
Cresley Broadcasting Corporation  
5th and Main Streets  
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

JUL 7 11 12 AM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Mr. Edmund D. Mason, Special Agent in Charge of our Cincinnati Office, has advised me that your series entitled "Government Under Law" will be awarded a Certificate of Merit by the American Bar Association on July 13, 1963. I want to take this opportunity to offer my sincere congratulations to you and the members of your staff on this notable accomplishment.

It has been a distinct privilege to be of assistance in this series, and it is hoped we may continue to be of help in enlightening your listeners to the rights and responsibilities they have as citizens of this great Nation.



Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Cincinnati (20-434) Reurlet 6-26-63.

NOTE: Mr. Murphy is on the Special Correspondents' List. The Director congratulated him by letter dated 5-23-63 on the fifth anniversary of our assistance to them in connection with FBI programs.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

60 JUL 16 1963  
XEROX  
JUL 9 1963  
(6) MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-369-105

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (94-55610) DATE: 6/26/63  
Attention: Crime Research Section

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (80-464)

SUBJECT: WLW RADIO  
THE CROSLY BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
CINCINNATI, OHIO;  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

## BACKGROUND

SAC, Cincinnati, does five taped, five-minute presentations each week with JACK GWYN at WLW Radio. The theme is "Government Under Law." WLW submitted this series to the American Bar Association for consideration in connection with the annual Gavel Award. The American Bar Association issues Gavel Awards for outstanding presentations designed to increase respect and appreciation for the law and the lawyer.

WLW was well aware that these awards normally go to network presentations involving a great deal of money or to other outstandingly noteworthy, national outlets. Last year, Fortune Magazine, Christian Science Monitor, and CBS won awards.

XEROX  
JUL 9 1963

## ACTION

194-1-369-  
NOT RECORDED  
126 JUL 9 1963

The American Bar Association will, on 7/15/63, announce that the Government Under Law series has been awarded a Certificate of Merit. WLW is pleased. The award always goes to the outlet rather than to any participants of the program. Consequently, there is no award to FBI, but WLW intends to publicize the Certificate of Merit and in so doing express appreciation to Director J. EDGAR HOOVER for arranging

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 3)  
1 - Cincinnati (80-464)

EDM:ESG

(3)

Mailing List  
Change Noted

11/11/63 SCL  
7-8  
JUN 27 1963  
7-2-63  
RLK/muz

CRIME RESEARCH  
JUL 3 1963

PERS. REC. UNIT

32 JUN 27 1963

94-55610-10


CI 80-464

this continuing series and offer other nice comments about FBI.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Letter of congratulations from the Director to Mr. John T. Murphy, President, ~~The~~ Crosley Broadcasting Corporation, Ninth and Elm Streets, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. The Director has previously written to Murphy; Murphy is a highly respected President of an important corporation.
2. Letter of commendation to SA J. HERBERT FOLEY, #13214 (retiring 7/17/63), because FOLEY did the original research in securing facts usable by SAC in the broadcasts.
3. Appropriate pictures involving WLW personality JACK GWYN, who is the emcee on "An Evening at Crosley Square," of which the "Government Under Law" series is a part, be placed in The Investigator Magazine as another honor for FBI and as an endorsement for other field offices to do more radio presentations. Because GWYN will be on vacation 7/15, pictures will be taken in the immediate future and be held for release 7/15. This will make it possible to put them in The Investigator earlier because they will be forwarded to Bureau within the next few days.

See Addendum next page.



ADDENDUM:

RLR:mas

7-1-63

The Crime Records Division concurs in Recommendations 1 and 2 of the Cincinnati SAC, and Recommendation 3 will receive consideration for possible use in a future issue of "The Investigator." The Crime Records Division is preparing a letter to be sent to Mr. John T. Murphy in line with Recommendation 1, and it is recommended the Administrative Division prepare a letter of commendation for SA Foley which will be sent through separately. It is also recommended that a letter of commendation be directed to SAC Mason for his work in connection with this series.

*Letter of Commendation  
to SAC Mason  
and*

*Memo to SAC  
7-2-63  
ctp*



July 24, 1963

ST-111

REC 31

94-1-36-1 1841

b6  
b7C

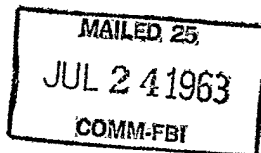
Mr. [redacted]  
[redacted]  
Springfield, Virginia

Dear Mr. [redacted]

I have read your letter postmarked July 19th to Mr. [redacted] and want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing.

I am glad that you had the opportunity to visit FBI Headquarters and that you enjoyed your tour. I want to join Mr. [redacted] in expressing appreciation for your kind remarks.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover



JUL 24 3 29 PM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

2 - Tour Room - Enclosures (2)

ATTENTION Mr. [redacted]

1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure

1 - Personnel File of Mr. [redacted] - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. [redacted] is the son of Mr. [redacted] who is on the Special Correspondents' List. Steve received an autographed photograph of the Director on 4/4/60. Mr. [redacted] is with the Washington Office of the American Bar Association. Since [redacted] won an award for a science fair project on ballistics examination, particular emphasis was placed on this portion of his tour. The tour was conducted by Mr. [redacted] who is assigned Crime Records.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

AUG 2 1963  
CJJ:ped (7) 31

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Dear Mr.

I would like to thank you for a wonderful tour and all the valuable information on ballistics. My cousins are still talking about the tour.

My father and I are planning on how we can improve my exhibit. When the Science fair is over I will be sure to write the results to you

b6  
b7C

Sincerely Yours,

Springfield Va.

REC 31

94-1-369-1841

JUL 25 1963

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COJ*

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7/22/63  
cal*

*809*

Dear Mr. [redacted]

I would like to thank you for a wonderful tour and all the valuable information on ballistics. My cousins are still talking about the tour.

My father and I are planning on how we can improve my exhibit. When the Science fair is over I will be sure to write the results to you

Sincerely Yours

[redacted]

Springfield Ma.

orig 7-24-63  
CWD-jed

1 to  
n/2/63  
wcl

889

b6  
b7C

UNITED STATES

MENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7/19/63

FROM : Legat, Tokyo (80-2)

SUBJECT: SYLVESTER SMITH  
President, American Bar Association  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

On the afternoon of 7/15/63, during my absence from the office, Mr. SMITH dropped in, stating that he knows the Director, and that his daughter is a good friend of Mr. Lynn Edwards of the Bureau.

I attempted to contact Mr. Smith by telephone at the Imperial Hotel, Room 1986, at 6:55 PM, 7/15/63, but he was not in. A message was left for him.

Mr. Smith telephoned me on the afternoon of 7/17/63, advising that he was leaving Japan July 18. He stated he had been in Athens, Greece, and that his trip had been busy and interesting, with many official and semi-official appearances.

He advised he hoped to see the Director upon his return to Washington in August, and it was his hope to convince the Director that he should lend his presence to the coming annual convention of the American Bar Association to be held in Chicago.

I asked Mr. Smith whether there was any way in which I might be of personal assistance to him, to which he replied that while he appreciated the offer very much, there was not.

Above is for information of the Bureau.

3 - Bureau

(1 - Foreign Liaison) B I

1 - Tokyo

HLC/mer

(4)

REC-6

BLD-101 204

707 SA IS AT BH 23

1842

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 18, 1963

The attached invitation and brochure  
were forwarded to the Director by  
Sylvester C. Smith, President, *Ed.*  
American Bar Association.

MR. TOLSON ✓  
MR. BELMONT ✓  
MR. MOHR ✓  
MR. CASPER ✓  
MR. CALLAHAN  
MR. CONRAD  
MR. DELOACH ✓  
MR. EVANS ✓  
MR. GALE ✓  
MR. ROSEN ✓  
MR. SULLIVAN ✓  
MR. TAVEL  
MR. TROTTER  
MR. JONES ✓  
TELE. ROOM ✓  
MISS HOLMES  
MRS. METCALF  
MISS GANDY

*u*  
*American Bar Association*  
*Enclosure*  
crt  
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED  
ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.

JUL 18 1963

6 JUL 30 1963

CORRECTION  
60A

68 AUG 8 1963



ENCLOSURE

94-1-369-1843

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*An Invitation  
to Visit Your  
American Bar Center*

---

94-1-369-1203

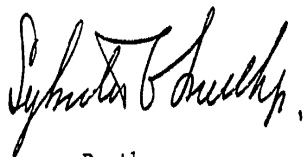
Dear Fellow Lawyer:

This brochure describing the enlarged American Bar Center and its services comes to you as a member of the American Bar Association, with the compliments of the Association.

It has been prepared in advance of the formal dedication of the Bar Center on August 13, 1963, during the Association's 86th Annual Meeting in Chicago. An invitation to attend the dedication ceremonies was included in the Annual Meeting program recently mailed to you.

We hope you are planning to attend the dedication and to participate in the other attractive Annual Meeting events August 12 to 16.\* Please consider this a cordial personal invitation to visit the Bar Center at that time, or whenever you are in Chicago. We believe you will count your visit a rewarding experience, and that you will gain from it a new insight into the professional activities and services which you and the lawyers of America have made possible through the creation of the Center.

Meanwhile, this brochure endeavors to tell in words and pictures of the Bar Center's growth and its present and future role in our profession. We hope you find the brochure interesting and that you will want to make it accessible to your fellow lawyers, clients and friends. We believe it conveys a message of growing professional service important not only to lawyers but to the nation.



President  
The American Bar Association

\*For information and an Annual Meeting registration form, write to: American Bar Association, Meetings Department, American Bar Center, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

July, 1963

## *Dedication*

### **American Bar Foundation**

William Nelson Cromwell Library

and the

### **William Clarke Mason Wing**

### **American Bar Center**

Rockefeller Memorial Chapel

3:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 13, 1963

#### *Presiding*

SYLVESTER C. SMITH, JR., President, American Bar Association

#### *Address of Welcome*

GLEN A. LLOYD, The Board of Trustees,  
University of Chicago

#### *Address of Dedication*

THE HONORABLE JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN, Justice of the  
Supreme Court of the United States

### *Flag Raising and Reception at the American Bar Center*

#### *Presiding*

SYLVESTER C. SMITH, JR., President, American Bar Association

THE HONORABLE RICHARD J. DALEY, Mayor, City of Chicago

WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR, President, American Bar Foundation

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM J. JAMESON, President, the American  
Bar Association Endowment

Unveiling Portrait of William Clarke Mason, JOHN P. BRACKEN  
of the Philadelphia Bar, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



*The*  
*American Bar Center*



*Chicago*

published by



American Bar Association

1155 East Sixtieth Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois

94-1-369-1843



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale *JL*

DATE: June 28, 1963

FROM : H. L. Edwards *HL*SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION  
AGAINST COMMUNISM

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

By letter dated 6-21-63 (attached), President-Elect Walter E. Craig of the ABA has appointed me for a 3-year term to membership on the Standing Committee on Education Against Communism. This appointment will be presumed accepted unless I advise inability to accept by July 5, 1963. Craig indicates he has reappointed Morris I. Leibman as Chairman of this Committee. Craig mentions in his letter that on behalf of the Board of Governors and the members of the ABA he is grateful for my past efforts and continued interest in the work of the Association.

This Committee is an 11-man Committee which Leibman has chaired with noteworthy success during the past year. Louis B. Nichols is a member of this Committee. Craig will assume the ABA Presidency in August, 1963, at the forthcoming Annual Meeting in Chicago and his appointments will take effect at that time. Craig is very favorable toward the Bureau, a great admirer of the Director, and very much interested in the program of education against communism. As the Bureau is aware, this Committee has launched an extremely important and active program of fostering the teaching of communism versus democracy in the secondary schools and colleges throughout the country. It has recently published a Teacher Training Syllabus and is launching a number of seminars beginning this summer in selected colleges and universities to train teachers to teach the contrast between communism and democracy. Much interest has been manifested in this program and the Committee's plans are extremely ambitious.

The Committee has favorably endorsed the Director's book, "A Study of Communism," and to date has indicated that it wants to pursue a very objective program, avoiding either the extreme left or the extreme right; and Chairman Leibman has indicated that he doesn't want to do anything which would not be completely in accord with the Director's philosophy and his well-established position on this subject.

Enclosures 3  
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

HLE:mbk

- (5) AUG 15 1963

REC-137

94-1-369-1844  
JUL 30 1963

EX-102

PERS. REC. UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. Gale

Re: ABA Standing Committee on Education Against Communism

The Bureau has heretofore cooperated with this Committee and its predecessor, the ABA Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives. It is believed that the acceptance of membership in this Committee by me would enable the Bureau to have complete active participation in all of the Committee's deliberations, an active voice in its program, and, now that this program has been so firmly established and appears to be gaining such momentum, it is felt that membership in the Committee would inure the Bureau's benefit and enable the Bureau to share in the credit for this program with which we have so substantially cooperated. On the other hand, my membership would be by virtue of my belonging to the ABA and would not expose the Bureau to any vulnerability for attempting to direct or unduly influence the Committee's program. Other members of the Committee include Admiral William C. Mott, Judge Advocate General of the Navy; [ ] Dean of Northwestern University Law School; all Committee members have been favorable to the Bureau.

b6  
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

That I be authorized to accept the appointment to the membership on this Committee which, if approved, will mean that no acknowledgement of the appointment is necessary in accordance with the "unless advised to the contrary by July 5, 1963" provision in the attached letter.

*[Handwritten signatures and initials: JH, V, JW, JPM/DW, MK, BZ, GK, H, Mott, JW]*

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT  
AMERICAN BAR CENTER  
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS  
HYDE PARK 3-0533

June 21, 1963

H. Lynn Edwards, Esquire  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Edwards:

Among the several responsibilities of the President of the Association is the duty to fill vacancies in standing committees of the Association as they occur and to appoint members of the Association to special and advisory committees annually.

As you well know, the work of the Association can be successful only through the efforts and cooperation of its several committees. In order that there might be as little delay as possible in the transition of the work from the 1962-63 Association year into the 1963-64 Association year, it is my pleasure as President-Elect for the current year and as President for 1963-64 to appoint you to the Standing Committee on Education Against Communism for a three-year term which ends at the adjournment of the 1966 Annual Meeting. I have reappointed Morris Leibman of Chicago as Chairman.

In order to eliminate unnecessary correspondence it will not be necessary for you to acknowledge this appointment, unless by July 5, 1963, you inform me that you are unable to accept this assignment in the work of the Association.

On behalf of the Board of Governors and the members of the Association I wish to express our sincere thanks for your past efforts and your continued interest in the work of the Association which have contributed substantially to its remarkable growth and progress.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Walter E. Craig  
Walter E. Craig  
President-Elect

ENCLOSURE

94-1-369

JUL 30 1963

WEC/mcz

P.S. I am sorry to report that there are no vacancies on the Committee on American Citizenship, but hope you will be able to serve on this Committee.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 7, 1963

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The high spot of my recent trip to Washington was my tour of the F. B. I. climaxed by your receiving us in your office. The autographed photograph which you sent by special messenger to me at the Mayflower will be proudly exhibited. I expect to be treated with increased respect by my nine grandchildren, especially by the six grandsons.

Thank you and every good wish.

Sincerely,

Louise Child

1115 EAST 60th ST.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

COPY:crt

REC-58

94-1-369-1845  
11 AUG 6 1963

no ack-  
reply

8/8

MR. TOLSON ✓  
MR. BELMONT  
MR. MOHR  
MR. CASPER  
MR. CALLAHAN  
MR. CONRAD  
MR. DELANEY ✓  
MR. EVANS ✓  
MR. GALE  
MR. ROSEN  
MR. SULLIVAN  
MR. TAVEL  
MR. TROTTER  
MR. JONES  
TELE. ROOM  
MISS HOLMES  
MRS. METCALF  
MISS GANDY

Handwritten note on left margin: "Handwritten note on left margin"

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/9/63

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (80-355)

ATTN: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY  
MAY, 1963 ISSUE  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Re Bureau routing slip, 8/7/63.

Enclosed herewith please find six copies of the captioned quarterly issue of the Criminal Law Section.

② - Bureau (Encls. 6)  
1 - Chicago

JCN:mam  
(3)

EX 104

REC-28

IN 2650

AUG 13 1963

REC-13

AUG 15 2 14 PM '63

FBI

AUG 22 1963

REC'D DE COVCH

REC-13  
AUG 12 3 35 PM '63

REC-13  
AUG 12 3 35 PM '63

CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

to : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-19-63

FROM : J. J. Daunt

SUBJECT: REPEAL OF THE DYER ACT

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth some brief statistical information in support of the retention of the Dyer Act. A Reno, Nevada attorney has expressed an opinion to the American Bar Association that the Dyer Act be repealed because these cases are cluttering up the Federal courts as well as the Federal prisons since one-third of the latter's prisoner population is made up of auto thieves which for the most part were simply joy-ride thefts.

Auto-theft is a national crime problem, in fact an international problem with much concern being expressed by police agencies over the increase of auto thefts in Australia, Canada and Europe. In 1962 there were an estimated 356,000 auto thefts in the United States, a 9 percent increase over 1961. The first three months of 1963 saw another 9 percent rise in auto thefts. Property value of cars stolen in 1962 was \$308 million. Although over 90 percent of the autos stolen are recovered by law enforcement agencies, the cost of this crime in personal injury, property damage, insurance rates, cost of police service, etc., is tremendous.

Auto theft is a highly mobile crime. On a national basis, 20 percent of the stolen vehicles are recovered by a jurisdiction other than that from which stolen. In some areas this recovery by other jurisdictions is over 50 percent. As a result local police agencies face a difficult task in successfully coordinating investigative action to recover the car and apprehend the violator. The need for one agency to cross these jurisdictional lines is as great today as it was when the Dyer Act was originally proposed. It should be remembered that local police agencies on a national average are only able to clear up by the arrest of the offenders one out of every four auto thefts. The basic problems are the great volume of these offenses and the lack of witnesses. Local police agencies then are in need of all possible assistance.

- 1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

JJD:ijj

(5)

60 AUG 22 1963

94-1-369  
NOT RECORDED  
167 AUG 14 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 26-20-173



J. J. Daunt to Mr. DeLoach memorandum

Auto theft is a young man's crime with 87 percent of all persons arrested for auto theft in 1962 being under 25 years of age. More significantly, on a local level nationally 62 percent are under 18 years of age. Local law enforcement agencies made an estimated 106,000 arrests for auto theft in 1962. The so-called joy-rides or thefts for transportation make up the majority of these offenses, but along with the cost factors mentioned earlier it should be kept in mind that the juveniles engaging in this kind of activity are "borrowing" a piece of personal property with an average value of \$866. More important is the effect of this offense on later conduct particularly as the beginning of a life of crime. As a result of the Uniform Crime Reporting survey it was found that 59 percent of the persons under 18 years of age arrested for auto theft on a local level had been previously arrested for some other criminal act. Again, on a national basis 57 percent of the local auto theft cases are referred to juvenile court.

The above is a brief description of the national picture on local auto theft. At the Federal level according to data published by the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts during the fiscal year 1962, of the 36,108 defendants brought before Federal courts, 5,514 were for auto theft or 15 percent. These are selected aggravated cases but a small part of the total national problem. To say that these cases clutter up the courts is unrealistic when it is recognized that only 21 percent result in trial or hearing before a judge, the vast majority resulting in a plea of guilty.

Persons handled at the Federal level for auto theft are older than that experienced for local auto theft. According to the Bureau of Prisons, the median average age for Federal auto thieves received at the institutions is 25. One-third are under 21 years of age while at the local level 80 percent of the persons arrested for auto theft are under 21. During the 1962 fiscal year about 1,490 auto thieves under 18 years of age were handled under the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act. Of these, 40 percent were diverted to state courts or dismissed, 25 percent received probation and only 35 percent were committed to Federal institutions. Persons under 18 then make up a very small part of the Dyer Act cases when compared to their disproportionate representation in the national auto theft problem. Nor are they cluttering up our Federal prisons since of the 522 paroles granted to Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act prisoners in the fiscal year 1962, 73 percent or 383 were to auto thieves.

J. J. Daunt to Mr. DeLoach memorandum

As to the aggravated nature of these auto theft offenders, according to the Bureau of Prisons in 1962, 81 percent of the prisoners received on a charge of auto theft had at least one known prior imprisonment. In addition, from the standpoint of parole, a recent Uniform Crime Reporting survey on young auto thieves paroled from one Federal institution over a period of 3 years revealed that 37 percent were subsequently arrested for another criminal act on an average of 10 months after release.

Noting that the attorney who complains about the Dyer Act is from Nevada, it should be pointed out that the Nevada Federal courts in the 9th Circuit during the fiscal year 1962 heard 209 criminal cases; 90 involved auto theft. This is quite high but is to be expected since it is shown in Uniform Crime Reports - 1962 that Nevada has the highest total crime rate of any state in the country and ranked number one in auto theft with a rate far exceeding its nearest "competitor," Illinois.

The city of Reno, Nevada, had the second highest auto theft rate of any city its size nationally, and Las Vegas ranked third. Instead of recommending measures that would dilute the enforcement effort available against auto theft it is suggested that the Reno attorney consider the seriousness of the auto theft problem and get behind some effective preventive and enforcement action.

ACTION:

For the information of the Investigative Division and Inspector Edwards in any discussions before the American Bar Association.

*5/10*

*V.*      *CFM*      *JH*      *20*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
AUG 13 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

URGENT 8-13-63 12-58 AM EH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI / ATTN. MR. GALE.

FROM SAC, CHICAGO / INSPECTOR H. L. EDWARDS/

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING, CHICAGO,  
ILLINOIS.

ABA STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AGAINST COMMUNISM  
MET AUGUST TEN, ELEVEN AND TWELVE. CHIEF TOPIC DISCUSSION  
WAS RECENT PUBLIC ATTACK BEING MADE ON THE COMMITTEE'S TENTATIVE  
TEACHER TRAINING SYLLABUS QUOTE DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM  
IN WORLD AFFAIRS UNQUOTE. NEWS CLIPPINGS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED BY  
CHICAGO, INCLUDING COLUMN BY WALTER TROHAN OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE.  
ATTACK BELIEVED TO ORIGINALLY STEM FROM CRITICAL REPORTS BY  
ULTRA RIGHT WING MINDSZENTI FOUNDATION AND KARL BAARSLAG OF  
SILVER SPRINGS, MARYLAND. CRITICS CLAIM SYLLABUS DOES NOT TAKE  
A QUOTE HARD LINE UNQUOTE WITH THE COMMUNISTS AND THEY SUGGEST  
SYLLABUS ADVOCATES ACCOMODATION OF THE COMMUNISTS. ALSO NUMEROUS  
CRITICISMS RECEIVED CONCERNING OMISSIONS FROM TEXT AND BIBLIO-  
GRAPHY. THE SYLLABUS IS A TENTATIVE DRAFT WHICH WAS DISTRIBUTED

END PAGE ONE

VNC 13 10 13 AM '63

REC-23

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

AUG 14 1963

PAGE TWO

IN MAY NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE FOR EVALUATION PURPOSES AND HAS BEEN UNDERGOING REVISIONS SINCE THAT TIME. ALL MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE AGREE SYLLABUS NEEDS EXTENSIVE REVISION BEFORE BEING APPROVED BY ABA, AND COMMITTEE HAS BEEN WORKING ALONG THESE LINES.

ABA PRESIDENT SYLVESTER SMITH IN A MAJOR ADDRESS BEFORE ABA ASSEMBLY TODAY STRONGLY SUPPORTED WORK OF COMMITTEE AS DID PRESIDENT-ELECT WALTER CRAIG IN A SPEECH LATER TODAY. THERE IS A SLIGHT DISSENSION IN THE COMMITTEE REGARDING THE EXTENT OF PROPOSED REVISIONS. A POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT THERE MAY BE A DEBATE CONCERNING THE SYLLABUS IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES TOMORROW. MORRIS I. LIEBMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, DELIVERED AN ADDRESS FRIDAY, AUGUST NINE LAST, BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPAL JUDGES IN WHICH HE WARNED THAT THE SIGNING OF THE TEST BAN TREATY WILL RENEW THE VICIOUS COMMUNIST ATTACKS ON AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS. LIEBMAN-S SPEECH WAS WELL RECEIVED. COMMITTEE-S WORK HAS RECEIVED A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FROM RANKING ABA LEADERS AND LIEBMAN EXPECTS NO ABA OPPOSITION TO THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WORK ON THE TEACHER TRAINING SYLLABUS. YOU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS. AT THIS MEETING.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 2-07 AM OK FBI WA HFL

TU DISC

CC- Mr. [Signature]

Legal Attache, Ottawa

8-14-63

b6  
b7C

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Evans  
1 - Mr. Cleveland  
1 - 

## SPECIAL TOUR

On 8-14-63 <sup>was</sup> ~~XXXX~~ the following ~~XXXX~~ afforded a special tour of the Bureau's facilities at Washington, D. C., by SA .

NAME	ADDRESS	TITLE
<u>Maynard B. <del>X</del> Golt</u>	<u>Judge</u> <u>Criminal Court</u> <u>Montreal, Canada</u>	

## Remarks:

The captioned individual, who stated he is visiting the United States in connection with the American Bar Association convention, was afforded the above-mentioned tour. He was highly complimentary concerning the FBI and indicated a desire to cooperate with the Bureau whenever possible. He stated he is returning to Montreal on 8-15-63.

1 - Tour Room  
1 - Liaison Section

JFC:dln:smp  
(8)

MAILED 6

AUG 14 1963

COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-24

EX 104

94-1-369-1848

Mr. Tolson.....  
Mr. Belmont.....  
Mr. Mohr.....  
Mr. Casper.....  
Mr. Callahan.....  
Mr. Conrad.....  
Mr. DeLoach.....  
Mr. Evans.....  
Mr. Gale.....  
Mr. Rosen.....  
Mr. Sullivan.....  
Mr. Tavel.....  
Mr. Trotter.....  
Tele. Room.....  
Miss Holmes.....  
Miss Gandy.....  
.....

JEANNE VINER



ASSOCIATES

1826 JEFFERSON PLACE • NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • FE 3-8860

JEANNE VINER

MARIAN BARB

b6  
b7C

August 9, 1963

Miss Helen Gandy  
Secretary to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
FBI  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D.C.

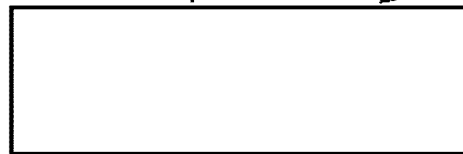
Dear Miss Gandy:

Thank you for being so very gracious when I telephoned this morning -- but of course you always are -- and I am most appreciative. Mr. DeLoach was very helpful and most considerate.

It seems so long since our paths have crossed. I shall find an excuse to say "hello" in the near future.

In the meantime, very best wishes.

Sincerely,



REC-58

94-1-369-1849

12 AUG 19 1963



EXP. PROC.

AUG 14 1963

PUBLIC RELATIONS

NO Ask New  
8/14/63

only (young only)  
AUG 22 1963

6-56

8/15  
7

8/15

DO-  
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

11:30AM August 9, 1963

Mr. DeLoach called to advise of the following:

*D.C.*  
*WAS*  
*gib*  
[redacted] called the Director's Office and referred to Mr. DeLoach. She made reference to a recent letter sent in by the "Young Lawyers" of the D. C. American Bar Association which invited the Director to speak at one of their luncheons. She stated she wanted to add her desires that the Director accept this invitation. Mr. DeLoach advised [redacted] that the Director's schedule is such that it would be impossible for him to accept this invitation.

She then asked if the Director could prepare a tape recording of 20 minutes in length. Mr. DeLoach advised [redacted] that the Director's schedule would not permit this.

[redacted] then asked if the Director would prepare an article. Mr. DeLoach advised her that the Director would be glad to consider this request and that a letter should be sent concerning this request.

Mr. De Loach advised that no action is necessary until the letter is received.

jlw

REC-58

*DR*  
*3-9-63*

12 AUG 19 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

NOTED

MR. TOLSON \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. BELMONT \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. MOHR \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CASPER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CALLAHAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CONRAD \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. DELOACH \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. EVANS \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. GALE \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. ROSEN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. SULLIVAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. TAVEL \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. TROTTER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. JONES \_\_\_\_\_  
TELE. ROOM \_\_\_\_\_  
MISS HOLMES \_\_\_\_\_  
MRS. METCALF \_\_\_\_\_  
MISS GANDY \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7C

60 AUG 22 1963



August 16, 1963

AUG 16 11 17 AM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
F B I

AUG 16 4 19 PM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
F B I

Honorable Walter E. Craig  
2020 East Bethany Home Road  
Phoenix 16, Arizona

Dear Mr. Craig:

It is a pleasure to join your many friends  
in extending heartiest congratulations on your assuming  
the responsibilities as President of the American Bar  
Association.

We in the FBI appreciate the assistance  
and cooperation we have received through the years  
from your organization. My associates join me in  
wishing you success in all your endeavors during  
your term in office.

AUG 15 3 49 PM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
F B I

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover  
Mailed by the Director

REC-136  
94-1-367-1851

16 AUG 20 1963

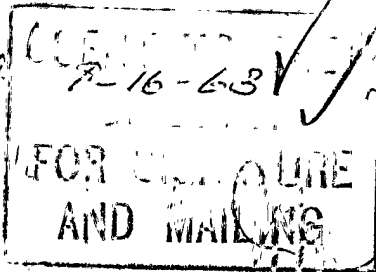
1 - Phoenix - encl. sent

NOTE: Mr. Craig is on the Special Correspondents' List and in  
teletype dated 8/14/63 from Inspector H. L. Edwards it was  
suggested that a congratulatory letter be sent Mr. Craig on his  
election to President of the American Bar Association.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JCF:cal

(4)



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

August 16, 1963

AUG 16 4 19 PM '63  
REC'D READING ROOM  
FBI

AUG 16 11 16 AM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Honorable Lewis F. Powell, Jr.  
1238 Rothesy Road  
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Powell:

My associates and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your election as President-elect of the American Bar Association.

This is certainly a well-deserved honor and an indication of the confidence your colleagues have in your ability. You have my best wishes for every success in connection with your new office.

Sincerely yours,

8-16-63

94-1-567-18

19 AUG 19 1963

AUG 15 3 49 PM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

1 - Richmond

FOR SILENT MAILING

REC-136

NOTE: Mr. Powell is on the Special Correspondents' List. He has served the American Bar Association as Chairman of the Special Committee on Education on Communism.

JH:kcf (4)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

August 16, 1963

AUG 16 4 19 PM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Mr. Glenn M. Coulter  
214 Merriweather  
Grosse Pointe, Michigan

Dear Mr. Coulter:

Please accept my heartiest congratulations  
on your election as Treasurer of the American Bar Association. This is certainly an honor and an indication of the esteem in which you are held by your associates. All of us in the FBI want to offer every good wish for all possible success in your new office.

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover  
Mailed by the Director

AUG 15 3 49 PM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

1 - Detroit

NOTE: Mr. Coulter is on the Special Correspondents' List.

DCM:jlw (4)

AUG 16 11 16 AM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

19 AUG 19 1963

REC-136

94-1-369-1853

August 19, 1963

REC-36

Mrs. [REDACTED]

Kirkwood 22, Missouri

Dear Mrs. [REDACTED]

Your letter dated August 13, 1963, with enclosure, has been received.

I have urged our citizens to educate themselves concerning the true nature of communism in order that they will be able to resist its eroding influence. At the same time, opposition to this evil conspiracy must be careful and constructive, and kept within the due process of law. It is not enough to merely be against communism. We must exhibit in positive ways the superiority of our form of government over any foreign ideology.

Enclosed is a copy of "Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?" which originally appeared in the February, 1962, "American Bar Association Journal." The quotation you have furnished appears on the last page and you will see the context in which these statements were made. I am also sending some other literature I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAILED 6

AUG 19 1963

COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

Enclosures & Note Next Page

JH:jlw (3)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI

AUG 19 10 28 AM '63

b6  
b7C

62 AUG 26 1963

Mrs.

b6  
b7C

Enclosures (5)  
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?  
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!  
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement  
4-1-61 LEB Introduction  
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles.

## QUOTE FOR THE WEEK

Today, far too many self-styled experts on communism are plying the highways of America, giving erroneous and distorted information. This causes hysteria, false alarms, misplaced apprehension by many of our citizens. We need enlightenment about communism, but this information must be factual, accurate and not tailored to echo personal idiosyncrasies. To quote an old aphorism: we need more light and less heat.

— FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover,  
writing in the Journal of the American Bar Association.

August 13, 1963

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wonder if you would be kind enough to let me know when the above quoted statement was made by you.

REC- 36

25 AUG 20 1963

Yours truly,

Kirkwood 22, Missouri

ENCLOSURE  
attached at 7/1

ack 8-19-63  
JH: jlw

CORRESPONDENCE

b6  
b7C

H19

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
AUG 14 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 8-14-63

10-31 PM

EMM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM INSPECTOR H. L. EDWARDS

ATTN.. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GALE

5 PAGES

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION  
AGAINST COMMUNISM.

AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED THIS COMMITTEE CHAIRED BY MORRIS I.  
LIEBMAN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SPONSORED THE PREPARATION OF A TEACHER  
TRAINING SYLLABUS QUOTE "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM IN WORLD AFFAIRS"  
UNQUOTE BY DR. RICHARD L. WALKER, INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL  
STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. FIFTEEN HUNDRED COPIES  
OF PROVISIONAL DRAFT OF SYLLABUS DISTRIBUTED TO EDUCATORS AND  
OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS FOR REVIEW AND EVALUATION. MORE THAN  
TWO HUNDRED LETTERS CONTAINING SUGGESTIONS AND CONSTRUCTIVE  
CRITICISMS REVIEWED BY COMMITTEE. MANY OF THESE SUGGESTIONS WERE  
ADOPTED AND FOR PAST TWO MONTHS REVISION OF SYLLABUS CONTINUING.  
DURING WEEK OF EIGHT FIVE LAST QUOTE "CHICAGO TRIBUNE" UNQUOTE  
AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS CARRIED EDITORIALS PUBLICLY CRITICIZING  
SYLLABUS FOR BEING TOO SOFT ON COMMUNISM, ADVOCATING A QUOTE  
"NO WIN" UNQUOTE POLICY AND OMITTING REFERENCE TO CUBA AND  
SOUTHEAST ASIAN DEVELOPMENTS. THESE ATTACKS STEM DIRECTLY FROM  
END PAGE ONE

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

25 AUG 26 1963

SENT DIRECTOR

8-15-63

53 AUG 29 1963

PAGE TWO

CRITICAL REPORTS ISSUED BY MINDSZENTY FOUNDATION, ST. LOUIS, MO. AND [REDACTED] SELF ~~DASH~~ STYLED EXPERT ON COMMUNISM, SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND. ATTORNEY [REDACTED], ALTON, ILLINOIS, A MEMBER OF THE ABA SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST TACTICS, STRATEGY, AND OBJECTIVES, NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT DASH FIFTY NINE, TOOK IT UPON HIMSELF TO REPRINT MINDSZENTY AND BAARSLAG REPORTS AND DISTRIBUTE THEM AMONG INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF ABA.

b6  
b7C

TODAY, COMMITTEE-S REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. REPORT SET FORTH ACTIVITIES OF COMMITTEE AND REITERATED PROVISIONAL NATURE OF TENTATIVE SYLLABUS DRAFT.

[REDACTED] LOS ANGELES, CALIF. AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF ABA ATTACKED SYLLABUS AND MOVED TO HAVE ALL PROVISIONAL COPIES WITHDRAWN AND COMMITTEE DISAVOW SYLLABUS.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THE BULK OF CRITICAL LETTERS RECEIVED BY COMMITTEE CAME FROM CALIFORNIA AND WERE BELIEVED TO ORIGINATE FROM JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY MEMBERS.

[REDACTED] RICHMOND, VA., PRESIDENT ~~DASH~~ ELECT OF  
END PAGE TWO



PAGE THREE

ABA, AND BOARD OF GOVERNORS LIAISON WITH COMMITTEE OPPOSED WRIGHT-S MOTION EMPHASIZING THE PROVISIONAL NATURE OF TENTATIVE SYLLABUS DRAFT. [REDACTED] TAMPA, FLA. AND A FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE ABA CITED QUOTE "ABA NEWS" UNQUOTE OF JUNE FIFTEEN WHICH SPEAKS OF SYLLABUS AS AN ABA ENDORSED PUBLICATION.

[REDACTED] WONDERED HOW THE INACCURATE PUBLICITY OCCURRED IN VIEW OF COMMITTEE-S DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLET AS PROVISIONAL.

[REDACTED] PHILADELPHIA, PA., A COMMITTEE MEMBER, THEN ASSURED THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES THAT HE TOO DISAGREED WITH MANY STATEMENTS IN SYLLABUS AND PLEDGED HIS WORD THAT ALL REVISIONS WOULD BE MADE BEFORE HE, THE COMMITTEE OR THE ABA WOULD ENDORSE THE SYLLABUS FOR PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THEN WITHDREW HIS MOTION.

FRANKLIN RITER, UTAH DELEGATE TO HOUSE MADE A STRONG DENUNCIATION OF <sup>E</sup>WEDUCATORS WHO PREPARED THE OBJECTIONABLE PARTS OF THE SYLLABUS BUT EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN INTEGRITY OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS. PRESIDENT SYLVESTER SMITH, IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT, JOHN SATTERFIELD, REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM C. MOTT, USN  
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

AND [REDACTED] ORANGE CITY, IOWA, ALL SPOKE IN FAVOR OF ACCEPTANCE OF COMMITTEE REPORT AND REITERATED THAT THE SYLLABUS WAS NOT FINAL BUT MERELY TENTATIVE AND BEING REVISED. THERE WAS NO FURTHER DEBATE AND THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE WAS ACCEPTED BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FORECASTING REACTION BY PRESS AND RIGHT WING GROUPS TO THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES IS DIFFICULT BUT MATTER APPEARS TO BE COMPLETELY RESOLVED WITHIN ABA ITSELF. NUMEROUS COMMENTS HEARD CONCERNING THE WORTHWHILENESS AND NECESSITY OF CONTINUING THIS ESSENTIAL PROGRAM. IT WAS ANTICIPATED BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS THAT THERE WOULD BE BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CRITICISM OF THE SYLLABUS BY BOTH LEFT AND RIGHT WINGS DUE TO THE VERY NATURE OF THE MATERIAL TO BE PRESENTED.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION OF THE DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION WAS FURNISHED A COPY OF THE PROVISIONAL EDITION OF THE SYLLABUS FOR REVIEW LAST APRIL AND MADE SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR REVISION TO THE COMMITTEE. THESE REVISIONS ALONG WITH OTHERS SUGGESTED ARE BEING INCORPORATED

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

INTO THE REVISED EDITION AND PUBLICATION EXPECTED THIS FALL.

THIS MATTER BEING CAREFULLY FOLLOWED AND YOU WILL BE  
KEPT ADVISED

END AND HOLD PLS

*cc. Mr. Gale*

RECEIVED - BUREAU  
FEB 19 6 44 PM '68  
FBI  
RECEIVED - BUREAU

RECEIVED - BUREAU

FBI  
RECEIVED - BUREAU

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

NT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : MR. GALE *JG*

DATE: 8/22/63

FROM : H. L. EDWARDS *HE*

SUBJECT: *O* AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
86TH ANNUAL MEETING  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
AUGUST 12-16, 1963  
ANTITRUST SECTION

Meetings of the Antitrust Section on August 12 and 13, 1963, were covered and the programs dealt primarily with antitrust activity, enforcement problems, price fixing, and how knowledge of antitrust laws influence future expansion and merger. The various members of the panels discussing these problems were adverse to many of the provisions of the antitrust laws and the manner in which they are enforced, however, there was no statement either directly or by innuendo which could be considered derogatory of the Director, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or the Attorney General.

Detailed notes and material relating to these section meetings are being maintained for reference purposes. *J*

## ACTION:

None - Informative.

*TDW:bmc*  
(3)  
*bmc*

EX-102

REC 46

94-1-369-1856

6 AUG 27 1963

7-55-  
62 AUG 30 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTENTION: TRAINING DIVISION

DATE: 8/23/63

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (80-136)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

L

A news article appearing in the 8/23/63 issue of the "Tampa Tribune" states that W. REECE SMITH, President of the Tampa and Hillsborough County Bar Association, has been named Assistant Secretary of the captioned association. SMITH was elected to this post by the Association's Board of Governors last week at its 86th annual meeting in Chicago.

2 Bureau  
1 Tampa  
JFS:KH  
(3)

Channing noted  
JW

S

REC-47 94-1-369-7857

6 AUG 27 1963

EX-111

F-85  
60 SEP 4 1963

TEX

REC-43

74-1-367 1858

August 2, 1963

PERS. REC. DIV.

Honorable Morris I. Leibman  
Leibman, Williams, Bennett and Baird  
208 South LaSalle Street  
Chicago 4, Illinois

Dear Mr. Leibman:

I have received your letter of July 27th and it was certainly good of you to comment so favorably regarding Inspector H. Lynn Edwards' appointment as a member of your committee. I know he will enjoy serving the American Bar Association in this capacity.

Mr. Edwards joins me in expressing appreciation for your kind remarks.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. H. Lynn Edwards - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Leibman is on the Special Correspondents' List.

JH:cal  
(4)

Aug 7 4 23 PM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 8  
AUG 2 - 1963  
COMM-FED. D. UNIT ROOM 11-11

SEP 9 1963  
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

B.S.  
JH/JCF



American Bar Center

# AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AGAINST COMMUNISM  
1962-1963

MORRIS I. LEIBMAN, *Chairman*  
208 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.  
EGBERT L. HAYWOOD  
111 Corcoran St., Durham, N. C.  
JOHN G. MCKAY, JR.  
Dade Federal Bldg., Miami 32, Fla.  
RAYMOND W. MILLER  
duPont Circle Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.  
WILLIAM C. MOTT  
Dept. of the Navy, Washington 25, D. C.  
LOUIS B. NICHOLS  
350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

MARIO T. NOTO  
Immigration & Naturalization Service,  
Dept. of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.  
C. BREWSTER RHOADS  
1421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.  
IRWIN S. RHODES  
3815 Erie Ave., Cincinnati 8, Ohio  
JOHN RITCHIE  
Northwestern Univ. Law School, Chicago 11, Ill.  
DAN H. SHELL  
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Jackson 5, Miss.

July 27, 1963

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
9th and Pennsylvania Avenues  
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Director:

I have been advised by President-Elect Walter Craig that Inspector H. L. Edwards of your Bureau has accepted a three-year appointment as a member of our Committee.

I do want you to know how particularly delighted I am that you have approved Mr. Edwards' acceptance of this appointment. While I have known Mr. Edwards only for the past year, I hold him in highest esteem for his demonstrated abilities, capacity for work, and dedication to the highest standards that you have established within the Bureau. He will be a great asset to our Committee in our continuing work in this vital and highly complex field of activity.

May I say thank you for the honor you have bestowed upon us.

With expressions of highest esteem, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Morris I. Leibman  
Chairman

EX 104

REG-43

6 JUL 31 1963

CORRESPONDENCE  
MRS. [illegible]  
H2

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

FBI

34 JUL 31 1963

FBI

MIL:m

707 31 15 30

ack 8-2-63  
J.H. mek

and  
(ad)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-15-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DAN H. MC CULLOUGH

BACKGROUND: B. APPROX. 1898

Tolson  
Belmont  
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Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
Felt  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

On August 12, 1963, the above-captioned individual gave a talk on the subject of "Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance" in connection with a meeting of the Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois. McCullough sounded off against the practice of wiretapping by law enforcement agencies, and the following is a resume of information in Bufiles concerning him.

## INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

According to the current issue of [redacted] "Dan H. McCullough was born in 1898 and has been a member of the American Bar Association since 1922.

McCullough, according to limited information available in Bufiles, is 65 years old and has been practicing law in Toledo, Ohio, since 1930. He is a cured alcoholic. In the early 1930's he was suspended for about 5 years from practice because of complaints from clients charging illegal misappropriation of funds and the Toledo Bar Association Grievance Committee has mediated several "exorbitant fee" charges leveled against him. McCullough represented the Lucas County, Ohio, gambling syndicate from approximately 1940 until it was dissolved in 1955, but there is no evidence he was ever connected with the syndicate other than as a lawyer on a fee basis. He is reputed to be Toledo's outstanding defense attorney, known to be a defender of civil rights, considered antilabor, and has never been known to have been criticized by the press. In the early 1930's, he was known in Toledo as a "racket attorney" because of his representing individuals engaged in gambling.

In an Internal Security Case involving subject [redacted] (Bufile [redacted]) where Cleveland was origin in investigating alleged communist affiliations of the subject who had relatives in Austria. [redacted]

McCullough said that he had undertaken to represent the subject on the request of the publisher of the "Toledo Blade" and that if McCullough felt subject was a communist he would have nothing to do with representing her.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Gale

JMM:bsp (5)

XEROX

SENT DIRECTOR  
8-15-63

57 SEP 6 1963

AUG 28 1963

b6  
b7C  
b7D

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memo  
RE: Dan H. McCullough

PREVIOUS STATEMENTS BY MC CULLOUGH ON WIRETAPPING:

In a memorandum of April 30, 1963, from Mr. Edwards to Mr. Gale, information was set forth about the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association in Chicago in August, 1963, and that a panel on "Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance" was to take place during one of the four sessions. The first speaker was to be Deputy Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach of the Department who would cover the law on wiretapping at the present time during his presentation. The second speaker who was to advocate greater freedom for law enforcement with respect to this topic was listed as Brooklyn District Attorney Edward S. Silver. It was indicated that his remarks would be favorable to the FBI's position on wiretapping. The third speaker would represent the opposite <sup>view</sup> which advocates greater restriction on this technique-- Dan H. McCullough, President of the National Association of Defense Lawyers in Criminal Cases.

McCullough testified before the hearings of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Attorney General's Wiretapping Bill in 1962. McCullough, in expressing his opposition, cited the necessity of protecting constitutional guarantees and individual liberties. He stated, "It has always been shocking to me when I have found police officers, and too many of them do subscribe to that theory, that you have a right to violate the law for the purpose of enforcing the law. And that seems to me what they are asking... to do here." The only concession McCullough made was in response to a question from Senator Philip A. Hart (D-Michigan) as to whether McCullough favored granting authority when the concern is espionage or treason. McCullough answered that he would be willing to make a concession in the field of espionage so long as he was sure the safeguards were such that it wouldn't be used as a tool for political warfare between those in power and those out of power--in other words, a way of paying off an enemy.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

*[Handwritten signature]* *[Handwritten initials]*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Syllabus on Reds Deficient

The American Bar association's action on the syllabus entitled "Democracy and Communism in World Affairs" should be of interest to all Americans.

The purpose of the syllabus is "to instruct students in the basic contrasts between United States democracy and communism." In its present form, the book is so inadequate that it presents a misleading picture of communism.

The syllabus omits information vital to any thorough study of communism. It dismisses communist espionage with vague generalities, and does not mention Red slave labor camps, terrorist police, brutalities in Budapest, and genocide against the Baltic people.

The "documentary" doesn't mention the U. S. S. R.'s violation of more than 50 international agreements. Not a single court decision against communism and communist activities is given more than a passing reference.

A student desiring information on communism beyond the syllabus gets little help from the recommended reading list. Most comprehensive works describing first-hand experience with communist espionage and infiltration are not mentioned. Absent are such authors as Herb Philbrick, Borros Morros, and Whittaker Chambers.

The syllabus, if used as a study guide, will give students erroneous and incomplete knowledge. The A. B. A. must completely revise this opus it indorsed in order to present a factual picture of communism.

DONALD J. SENESE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

TO CHICAGO'S AMERICAN  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 8/23/63  
Edition: 3 STAR FINAL  
Author: DONALD J. SENESE  
Editor: LUKE P. CARROLL  
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

REC 52

1 25 611 23

LOW LEFT DIA  
REC.D

194-1-367-H

NOT RECORDED  
191 SEP 9 1963

57 SEP 9 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: August 27, 1963

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
86th ANNUAL MEETING  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
AUGUST 12-16, 1963  
JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION SECTION

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

R.W. Smith

Subject Organization Meeting

Meetings of the Judicial Administration Section were held on August 12 and 13, 1963. The featured speaker was Justice William J. Brennan of the Supreme Court who spoke on the topic of "Teaching the Bill of Rights." Justice Brennan spoke in the absence of former President Harry S. Truman, who was unable to attend the ABA meeting. Brennan's topic concerning the teaching of the Bill of Rights emphasized that the individual citizen is becoming increasingly important politically. He stated that the important position of the citizen is somewhat a matter of concern in that many citizens display apathy and irresponsibility in relation to their increased political power. Brennan said further that there was a great need for the teaching of civil rights and for the appreciation of civil liberties. Justice Brennan stated that a number of recent surveys of high school students indicated how great is the scope of the danger to our liberties from the attitudes displayed by the students. Most notable among these studies was an opinion survey conducted at Purdue University. The results of this survey were, "More than one-third of the large sample of students questioned did not object to the use of third-degree police methods and the same number would abolish the right to circulate petitions. Three-fifths of the students felt that police departments should possess the power to censor books and films. The same percentage favored laws against printing or selling any communist literature. One-third of the high school group condoned searches of private homes without warrants. And a rather alarming one-fifth of the students thought that certain racial or religious groups should be prevented from living in certain sections of American cities." Brennan pointed out these attitudes concerning Civil Rights as indicative of the need for training in our high schools on civil rights.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

TDW:bhg  
(5)

REC-64

94-1-369-1860

EX-102

25 AUG 30 1963

54 SEP 12 1963

Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: American Bar Association

As another example of the lack of appreciation for civil rights, Brennan pointed out that "Far too many cases come from states to the Supreme Court presenting dismal pictures of official lawlessness, or illegal searches and seizures, illegal detentions, attended by prolonged interrogation and coerced admission of guilt, of the denial of counsel, and downright brutality."

Brennan stated that we stress too much the "rights" aspect of civil rights and say too little about the equally important responsibilities of the citizen by which those rights are preserved. In recommending the teaching of courses on civil rights and liberties in the high schools, Brennan pointed out the value which could be received from these courses, both in our international relations and our domestic relations. Brennan cited a statement by Dr. Charles Malik, former President of the United Nations General Assembly in which Malik in a friendly vein warned the United States that his deepest fear was that America did not know the infinite values that the Americans have at the basis of their civilization and that they do not believe enough in them and do not put them strongly enough to the rest of the world. Brennan felt that a course on constitutional rights would in many respects answer Dr. Malik's warning.

There was no mention made of the Director or the FBI and no problems arose.

ACTION

None. Informative.

V.

SPC

JPM

JTW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. GALE *[Signature]*

FROM : H. L. EDWARDS *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
86TH ANNUAL MEETING  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
AUGUST 12-16, 1963  
FAMILY LAW SECTION

DATE: 8/22/63

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

b6  
b7C

During the above-captioned meeting programs of the Family Law Section were monitored by SA's [redacted] and [redacted]. A council meeting was held on Sunday, August 11, and programs on August 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1963.

The council meeting and the programs were devoted exclusively to matters dealing with divorce, child custody legislation, and enforcement problems dealing with support orders.

There were no programs or discussions concerning juvenile delinquency matters and [redacted] New York, who is Chairman of the Juvenile Law and Procedure Committee, was not in attendance at this meeting. SA [redacted] learned from several members of the Family Law Section that it had been the concensus of the council members that too much time had been devoted to programs and discussions of juvenile delinquency and that the fields which most of the attorneys belonging to this section have an interest in deal with divorce and its many ramifications such as custody problems and support problems. One council member, [redacted] Washington, D.C., advised SA [redacted] that she believed that [redacted] was "miffed" at the Family Law Section because they had failed to express a continued interest in the Juvenile Delinquency Program and had, therefore, boycotted this particular meeting.

On August 15, 1963, at the business meeting [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland, was elected Chairman of the Family Law Section and [redacted] of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was elected Chairman Elect. Judge Roger Pfaff of Los Angeles became Vice Chairman and [redacted] and [redacted] were elected as members of the council. [redacted] and [redacted] replace Roger Pfaff and [redacted] on the council.

REC-100

TDW:bmc  
(3)

XEROX

AUG 29 1963

AUG 29 1963

54 SEP 9 1963

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

UNRECORDED FILED IN 100-262251-262

Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: American Bar Association, 86th Annual Meeting  
Chicago, Illinois; August 12 - 16, 1963  
Family Law Section

b6  
b7C

Bureau indices disclose nothing derogatory on new officers with the exception of [ ] who was reported by former Agent [ ] as being a homosexual in 1945 when [ ] was a Colonel with the OSS. [ ] also in the late 1930s, was reported to have pro-Japanese tendencies after having spent considerable time in Japan and writing a book entitled, "Where The Sun Rises." Bufiles indicate that some investigation was conducted in an effort to link [ ] with [ ] [ ] but the nature of the relationship was never established.

There was no mention of the Director or of the FBI and no problems arose.

ACTION:

None . . . informative.



REC-25

EX 104

August 14, 1963

94-1-307-1862

Honorable Merrill C. Meigs  
Suite 1529  
Tribune Tower  
435 North Michigan Avenue  
Chicago 11, Illinois  
Dear Babe:

*Don't worry*

Thank you for your note of August 8th enclosing the editorial page from the "Chicago Daily Calumet." It was certainly good of you to bring this data to my attention.

REC'D-READING ROOM  
AUG 14 3 58 PM '63  
FBI

SENT 8-15-63  
FOR AND MAILING

Sincerely,

*[Signature]*

NOTE: Mr. Meigs is on the Special Correspondents' List. This enclosure contains an editorial and a review concerning "Democracy and Communism in World Affairs: Syllabus and Guide for Teacher Workshops and Seminars." This book is attacked by the paper as lacking objectivity and for not taking a strong enough anticommunist stand. The editorial and the review call it a "fumbling manual." Bufiles indicate this syllabus was prepared by the Institute of International Studies, University of South Carolina, under the sponsorship of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education Against Communism. The chairman of this Committee is Mr. Morris I. Leibman who is on the Special Correspondents' List and who has been active in supporting "A Study of Communism." We were afforded an opportunity to see the preliminary draft of this syllabus which is aimed at improving teacher training for teaching about communism. Our initial impression was that this syllabus would fill a fundamental need in orienting teachers and from a preliminary look at the syllabus it was determined to be the best work of its kind yet produced for teacher training. There is no indication that we have received the final draft of this syllabus.

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

JH:mlw (4)  
51962

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

*I hope we didn't get the "peaceful coexistence" line.*

FILED IN 64-1037 UNRECORDED

50-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*V. [unclear]*  
MR. TOLSON \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. BELMONT \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. MOHR \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CASPER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CALLAHAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CONRAD \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. DELOACH \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. EVANS \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. GALE \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. ROSEN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. SULLIVAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. TAVEL \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. TROTTER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. JONES \_\_\_\_\_  
TELE. ROOM \_\_\_\_\_  
MISS HOLMES \_\_\_\_\_  
MRS. METCALF \_\_\_\_\_  
MISS GANDY \_\_\_\_\_

*0*  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

From the  
Desk of

Merrill C. Meigs

August 8, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

Dear Edgar:

The insidious creeping and hidden hand of Communism is indicated in the enclosed editorial page from the Daily Calumet of August 7.

I think we caught it in time to stop the culpable members of the American bar giving this book their endorsement, when the final vote is held next week.

Thought you would be interested.

SEP 4 1963

ENCLOSURE  
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED  
EX 104 REC-25  
ack: [unclear]  
JH/mew

*Babe Meigs*  
(Babe Meigs)

*266* XEROX

SEP 4 1963

62-61259  
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ENCLOSURE

911-1-67-11862

Chicago Daily Calumet  
8120 BALTIMORE AVE., CHICAGO 17, ILL.

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Established 1841  
PUBLISHED 7 DAYS A WEEK  
Phone All Depts. 5-2200

Page 2 Wed., Aug. 7, 1963



Publishers of

THE CHICAGO DAILY CALUMET  
MINSTER JOURNAL  
GRIFITH JOURNAL  
CALUMET CITY JOURNAL  
LANSING JOURNAL  
HIGHLAND JOURNAL  
JOURNAL ADVERTISER  
SOUTH SUBURBAN ADVERTISER

Entered as Second Class Matter May 20, 1926, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published every evening except Sunday by the Calumet Publishing Company, Incorporated, under the laws of the State of Illinois, 5120 Baltimore Avenue, Chicago 17, Illinois.

Subscription Rates: Five cents per copy delivered by carrier 50¢ per week \$2.50 per month by mail anywhere in the United States or Canada, per year \$24 in advance.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT

## A.D.A. and A.B.A.

### III Informed and III Informing

The American Bar Association is being mislead into sponsoring and endorsing a new text book to be used in American schools in an effort to teach our children about Communism.

We managed to get a copy of this new book, titled "Democracy and Communism in World Affairs," and sent it on to Professor Russell Kirk, one of America's outstanding educators, and an author of note. Professor Kirk is the writer of the syndicated column "To The Point," which appears regularly in THE CHICAGO DAILY CALUMET.

Today's column "To The Point" carries his review on this book. We ask you to read it carefully.

The A.B.A. is asked to stake its reputation by recommending this text book. We would ask them to examine the personnel and motives of their anti-Communist committee, which is promoting the publication and distribution of this guide book to "democratic socialism."

Some one who is not unfriendly to Communism and who is an apologist for our free enterprise system must have masterminded the publication and now seeks A.B.A. approval and endorsement of his machinations.

You could expect endorsement of such a book by the Americans for Democratic Action (A.D.A.) but not from the American Bar Association.

Imagine, if you can, your children being taught about Communism from a text book, endorsed by the American Bar Association, which teaches "peaceful co-existence" as a way of life for Americans. To those Americans who are so gullible that they don't believe that the international conspiracy of Communism has reached into every facet of American life and culture, we ask them to take a

### TO THE POINT

## Weak-Willed Anti-Communism

By RUSSELL KIRK

The American Bar Association is interested, as it ought to be, in opposing Communism. With this objective, the Bar Association has sponsored a new book prepared by the Institute of International Studies at the University of South Carolina. It is called "Democracy and Communism in World Affairs: Syllabus and Guide for Teacher Workshops and Seminars."

But the mountain has labored, and produced a mouse. It is difficult to conceive of a more timid work than this intended guide for anti-Communist "workshops." Rightly observing that some people have opposed Communism unintelligently and frantically, the authors of this volume fall into the opposite pit of a feeble "objectivity." Sometimes they seem more afraid of vigorous anti-Communists than of Communists.

The bibliography, for instance, contains some good books, along with some pedantic and some popular ones. But it altogether ignores some of the most accurate and important and readable writers on Communism — apparently because they dislike Communism too much.

Although the radical C. Wright Mills, "The Marxists," is mentioned, there is no reference to Clinton Rossiter's superior "Marxism: The View from America." Whitaker Chambers and all others who fell away from Communism are conspicuous by their absence. The books of David Dallin and William Henry Chamberlin on the Soviet Union are not to be found. James Burnham and Gerhart Niemeyer are omitted in this bibliography. That effective and courageous "democratic socialist" Sidney Hook is not recommended. Only one of Bertram D. Wolfe's books appears.

Much space is devoted to proving the uneasy thesis that "democratic" socialism is different from Communism, and may resist Soviet power. But the apology for a free economy is scant and lame.

## Prof. Russell Kirk—Educator and Author

Prof. Russell Kirk, whose syndicated column, "To The Point" appears regularly in THE CHICAGO DAILY CALUMET, is one of the best-known educators in the country and a writer whose contributions are eagerly awaited.

Prof. Kirk is a product of the Midwest, which has spawned many an intellectual giant. He was born in Plymouth, Mich., in 1918.

He still lives in the house his great-grandfather built at Moscow, Mich. There he produces a great many of his works.

Still older, there is next to no reference to the struggle between religion and Communism. At heart, that is the crux of the matter: the Judeo-Christian understanding of man against the Marxism reduction of mankind to producing and consuming units.

So far as one might gather from this work, the struggle in our world is merely between two rival economic and political structures, each with its faults. Therefore, apparently, the editors do not deign to mention such important studies as Father D'Arcy's "Christianity and Communism," or Dr. C. W. Lowry's "Christ and Communism."

The editors of this volume are well-meaning people, sincerely opposed to Communism, and they are reasonably competent scholars, with some penetrating things to say. Yet they put one in mind of the lines of William Butler Yeats:

"The best lack all conviction,  
While the worst are full of passionate intensity."

This manual scarcely will hearten teachers to resist the power of communist ideology. On some points, it is even inaccurate. For instance, we are told that the decline of the Communist party continues throughout Europe. What about Italy, with the ominous recent Communist gains?

Some of the foundations that subsidized this work must be disappointed, and some of the people mentioned as advisers must be embarrassed. As for the American Bar Association — why, I know half a dozen lawyers who could write an analysis of Communism and democracy far superior to this fumbling manual.

### Attention, Attorneys

John Fred Schlafly, a prominent Illinois attorney has asked Carl Baarsing, nationally-known author, and authority on Communism, Hans F. Sennholz, head of the Department of Economics of Grove City College, Pa., and staff members of the Cardinal Mundelein Foundation of St. Louis, Mo., to review this book also. Attorneys may have copies of these reviews by writing to Schlafly, Godfrey & Fitzgerald, First National Bank Building, Alton, Ill.

the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Austria. His syndicated column appears in more than 100 newspapers in this country.

He also writes special articles for the New York Times, The Chicago Tribune, the Wall Street Journal and other leading newspapers.

Some idea of the breadth of Prof. Kirk's intellectual qualities can be gleaned from a look at the educational institutions to which he belongs.

He has been a senior fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies, a Guggenheim Fellow and the holder of various foundation fellowships.

### PAUL HARVEY SAYS

## His Country Has Left Him

Youngsters, let me tell you what it was like in the Old Country.

Once, hikin' an old cow in the back barned, I got tired of her swatin' me in the face with a tail full of cockleburrs.

So, with a piece of binder twine, I tied her tail to my leg.

I HADN'T GONE around the barn but about four times before I realized my mistake.

We had fun in the Old Country, though.

We played darts with a corncob, I had three chicken feathers in one end and a nail in the other. But if I picked the wrong target like the sugar sack drivin' cottage cheese on the clothes line, Mom would likely thump me on the head with her thimble finger.

SO WE DIDN'T have much of what you'd call juvenile crime in the Old Country.

Oh, every farm boy had to try smokin' corn silk or grapevine once — until he got a mouthful of toasted ants — or until he got caught and got skopped.

And the grocer might fill the apple basket with the best ones on top.

BUT WE DIDN'T concentrate on learnin' tricks of a trade; we learned the trade.

And stealin' things or hurtin' people was almost unheard of in the Old Country.

My dad used to loan and borrow money without security of signature. Money changed hands, but it didn't change people.

AND RELIGION and education were all so mixed up together when I was a boy you couldn't tell where one left off and the other began. Patriotism was taught in every school class every day. Our national heroes were honored, almost revered.

Political speeches and religious sermons and civic celebrations always rang with patriotic fervor. Soldiers were somebody.

CIVIL SERVANTS were servants, not masters. Freeloading was a disgrace. Ice cream was homemade. And marriage was forever...

In the Old Country.

A BOY OR GIRL could play alone in a public park on a summer night and nobody worried. Or they could play together and nobody whispered.

A farmer could plant anything he liked anyplace he wanted on his own land. Folks who worked harder were rewarded for it, so everybody worked harder.

Most everybody had one idea about life: to leave the woodpile a little higher than he found it. And most everybody did.

WE HAD no card-carrying Communists; we had Cross-carrying Christians... in the Old Country.

We told dialect jokes and everybody laughed, because all of us were "mostly something else" in the Old Country.

You ask me why I don't go back. Seeing as how I liked it so much, why don't I go back to the Old Country? I can't. It isn't there anymore.

I AM A DISPLACED person, though I never left my homeland. I am a native-born American. I never left my country.



PAUL HARVEY

your long work and see how clearly they have taken in some honest, patriotic members of the American Bar Association.

We ask them to note carefully those who will protest loudly when Professor Kirk's criticism is read. Professional ANTI-anti-Communists are at work all over the land trying to discredit anyone who would expose the communist ideology for what it is.

You will find them at every level of our society, in the church, in the schools, in business and amongst labor leaders and also in the press. But somehow or other we are shocked when we find it amongst some lawyers of our land.

As Dr. Kirk points out in his column, there are to his knowledge, a half dozen lawyers who could write an analysis of Communism superior to this book.

It would be a tragedy, indeed, and a low blow to our school system if the American Bar Association should endorse this "fumbling manual."

ings, while devoting some of his spare time to planting trees.

#### THE RENOWNED EDUCATOR

DR. KIRK is a bachelor of arts of Michigan State College, a master of arts of Duke University, a doctor of letters of St. Andrews University and an honorary doctor of literature of Boston College.

His "The Conservative Mind," published by Henry Regnery Company in 1953, is regarded as "the most widely reviewed and read book concerned with the history of thought that has been published in several decades."

It has gone through four American printings and several foreign and special editions.

Other books include "Raiders of Bonaparte" (University of Chicago Press, 1951); "St. Andrews" (D. T. Balford, London, 1954); "A Program for Conservatives" (Henry Regnery Company, 1955); "Academic Freedom" (Henry Regnery Company, 1956); "Beyond the Frontiers of America" (Henry Regnery Company, 1956); and "American Course" (Henry Regnery Company, 1957).

DR. KIRK HAS CONTRIBUTED more than a hundred essays and short stories to the leading serious magazines of



RUSSELL KIRK

Prof. KIRK also is a member of American Political Science Association, the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the National Trust for Scotland, the American National Trust for Historic Preservation and the St. Andrews Preservation Trust.

THIS INTELLECTUAL GREAT HAS traveled widely in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and France.

He has lectured at many universities and colleges, including the University of Chicago, Harvard, Yale, the University of the South, the University of Illinois, Vanderbilt University, Washington and Lee University, Fordham University, the University of Detroit and Hastings College.

Also Boston College, Assumption College, the University of Notre Dame, the School for the Clergy of the Province of York, St. Andrews University, John Carroll University, Long Island University, Michigan State College, Iowa College, Roosevelt University, the University of Colorado, the University of California at Riverside, Williams College, Haverford College and countless others.

Prof. Kirk is a regular contributor to The National Review, the voice of intelligent conservatism in the United States.

## Wit and Wisdom by Clayton Rand

### CROAKING OF FROGS

Rep. Richard L. Roudebush (R-Ind.) says the National Science Foundation should "leave the intricacies of why toads take to toads to themselves." His comment was inspired by a Federal grant of \$21,200 for the investigation of the mating calls of Central American toads and frogs.

One would think that a Federal Government with a current deficit of \$8 billion would confine its croaking surveys to its native amphibians.

There are at least two political economic theories being croaked over in Congress and around cracker barrels. One, advocated by New Frontiersmen, would promote prosperity by reducing taxes and spending more. The other, a sounder, saner concept, would decrease expenditures while reducing taxes.

Still another political philosophy no longer popular, would decrease expenditures and increase taxes at the same time, to reduce the national debt and balance the federal budget.

This is the kind of belt tightening austerity that kept the nation solvent and prosperous. America waxed strong and great on a "cut the cloth to fit the garment" political economy.

With all the confusion in Congress, executive wolf gathering, and people going in circles, all around the world, it is no wonder we are befuddled. Many of us feel like Fred W. Norman, who croaked — "I cannot tell the difference, / in fact I never could / Between the good sound reasons and / The ones that just sound good."

## Burhorn Marks 78th Birthday

An enthusiastic booster of The CHICAGO DAILY CALLER for the past 30 years, John F. Burhorn Sr., celebrates his 78th birthday Friday.

Semi-retired, Burhorn still spends part of his active hours taking care of advertising and public relations for the Summer Insurance Agency and the Royal Savings and Loan Association of Chicago.

In 1942-1943, he was advertising manager of the DAILY CALLER and served as president of the South Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

For a number of years, he was associated with the South Chicago Savings bank and later with the Steel City National bank in charge of advertising and public relations, while actively engaged in civic life as secretary and treasurer of the South Chicago chamber.

## Radio Broken, But Not Stolen

Samuel Cooper, 9618 Yates, who told South Chicago police he had trouble sleeping one night, said he heard a car screeching and roaring away in front of his home.

Cooper decided to check his auto to see if anything had been taken. He found nothing and returned to bed.

On the way to work the following morning, Cooper tried his radio and found it wouldn't work. He took it to a repair shop, and it was then he found an attempt had been made to take the radio.

## War Veterans To Be Guests Of Lewis Post

Harold A. Mokate Sr., 8006 Paxton, commander of Chicago South Side Barracks 125, Veterans of World War I USA, announces the barracks will be the guests of James Hamilton Lewis post 2705, VFW, 106 W. 118th, at their next meeting Sunday, Aug. 18.

William R. Klein, VFW post 2705, will be host commander.

## Steel Hub Caps

Irving Addis, 53, of 7719 Phillips, told South Chicago police thieves took two hub caps valued at \$30 from his car.

Addis, a store manager, said the car was parked in his yard.

## Explorers To Attend Scout Ranch

Explorer post 2578 sponsored by Tabor Lutheran church, 80th and Excelsior, will leave for Phillmont Scout ranch in Clarks Summit, N. M. Thursday, Aug. 15. This is a round trip of 3,000 miles.

During the 12-day stay at

Phillmont, members of the post will hike through the Sangre del Cristo Mountains with pack mules.

While in route on the bus carrying the boys will pass through eight states.

Members participating are

Donald Denler, advisor; Thomas Murphy, associate advisor; George Monson, president; David Elshor, vice president; William Schroeder, secretary; Carl Whitson, Douglas Slitt, Steve Gettler, and Roger Kahn.

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8847 South Commercial Ave.  
Phone SO 8-2800

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday 9 P.M.  
Thursday, Friday 9 P.M.

**EXQUISITE...OUR 10-Pc. "Marella" LIVING ROOM**  
...featuring French Provincial style, loose-quilted...

**598**  
HONEY DOOR

Save \$300.00 Now — Reg. \$898.00

- \* 3 very fine table all with imported marble tops; generous sizes, solid construction
- \* Pair of magnificent and table lamps, with gold and raised enamel metal work. Shades are of fine tissue shantung
- \* Two right-angle chairs in a high grade fine textured traditional fabric — a conversation group with...
- \* ...floor lamp placed by our decorators as perfect companion piece. Hand rubbed finish; applied wood-carving; dign on tray table
- \* Graceful French Provincial Sofa, with extensive exposed wood framing richly carved and sculptured; covered in shimmering quilt-on-foam fabric — choice of decorator colors
- \* Big, deep lounge chair; T-Pillow back and seat; handsomely carved arm-knuckles and legs

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: August 22, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*

SUBJECT: ~~X~~ DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM  
 IN WORLD AFFAIRS"  
 SYLLABUS AND GUIDE FOR  
 TEACHER WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS  
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Casper ☒  
 Callahan ☒  
 Conrad ☒  
 DeLoach ☒  
 Evans ☒  
 Gale ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Sullivan ☒  
 Tavel ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holmes ☒  
 Gandy ☒

b6  
b7c

R. W. Smith

Reference is made to the editorial in the "Chicago Daily Calumet" of August 7, 1963 (enclosed), which was critical of captioned document for allegedly not taking a strong enough stand against communism and for promoting peaceful coexistence. The Director appended the comment "I hope we didn't go for the 'peaceful coexistence' line. H."

You will recall that captioned document, intended for teachers, is the product of the Institute of International Studies, University of South Carolina, and that it was sponsored by the Standing Committee on Education Against Communism of the American Bar Association (ABA). Morris I. Leibman, Chairman of this Committee, has been very active in support of the Director's book, "A Study of Communism," and both it and "Masters of Deceit" are listed in the bibliography of the syllabus.

We had a preliminary look at a "provisional" draft of this syllabus for teachers and noted some errors and some points which could be improved by clearer writing and sounder editing. These suggestions were furnished to Leibman for his guidance.

The draft of this syllabus has been under revision since May. The criticisms of the syllabus which occurred recently at the ABA Convention in Chicago and which were picked up in reference editorial, are all based on the original provisional draft. No final manuscript has yet been produced. Even so, the assertions that this document as it now stands in draft form, is soft on communism or promotes peaceful coexistence is utterly false.

Enclosure

EX 104

REC-47

SEP 8 1963

1 - Mr. Belmont  
 1 - Mr. Mohr  
 1 - Mr. DeLoach  
 1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Messrs. Edwards/Westfall  
 1 - Mr. Sullivan  
 1 - Mr. Smith  
 1 - Miss Butler  
 1 - Mr. Gray  
 1 - Section tickler

CDB/fbl  
(11)

*Stephan*  
 File 5-c-112

Memorandum R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
Re: "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM  
IN WORLD AFFAIRS"  
SYLLABUS AND GUIDE FOR  
TEACHER WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS  
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Typical of the forthright tone of the syllabus in warning of the dangers of communism as well as the impossibility of coexistence with it are these following passages from the provisional draft:

"Another factor that should be stressed is that the CPSU, particularly its core of leadership, is dedicated to the overthrow of what we call democratic principles and our way of life. They mean what they say-- they intend to 'bury us.' It is difficult to separate the party's internal monopoly of power from its international conspiratorial activities." (Pages 77-78)

"It is, quite obviously, accurate to observe that Soviet society has undergone profound changes in the last decade. However, it is equally accurate not to ascribe these changes solely to a 'liberalization,' 'mellowing,' or 'relaxation' of the regime. There has been no change in the pronounced goals and principles of the Soviet leadership, and the ruling elite is still the exclusive determiner of policies, tactics, and strategy. The role of the Party has actually been strengthened in the last six or seven years, the citizen is still without anything more than paper guarantees of his civil rights, and the society appears as monolithic as ever." (Page 81)

"Finally, it is necessary to stress the principle that the Soviet system of government and society is Marxist-Leninist in ideology and pledged in foreign affairs to a revolutionary mission to transform the world by one route or another in the Soviet image. Whatever the currently imposed interpretation of 'coexistence' may be, any great power which subscribes to such an aggressive ideology is certain to be regarded as a menace by other nations. The fact that the original revolutionary zeal which inspired the early Soviet leaders has been substantially modified should not be minimized but kept in perspective. There is no valid reason to discount the sincerity of Khrushchev's belief that the Soviet system will ultimately 'bury' our own." (Page 97)

Memorandum R. W. Smith to Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
Re: "DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM  
IN WORLD AFFAIRS"  
SYLLABUS AND GUIDE FOR  
TEACHER WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS  
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

We will continue to follow developments in this matter closely and keep you advised.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information

*over*

*W.C.S.*  
*H.B.D.*

UNITED STATES

MENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. GALE *JK*

FROM : H. L. EDWARDS *HW*

SUBJECT: UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS  
REQUEST MADE BY PRESIDENT-ELECT  
LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

DATE: August 29, 1963

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

As I previously reported, the recently concluded annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Chicago had numerous references made throughout its various programs and proceedings to the Uniform Crime Reports. They quoted them favorably in various respects, ranging from the Director's statements on the annual cost of crime, the alarming increase in the crime rate, etc.

ILL.  
President-elect Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Richmond, Virginia, who will become American Bar Association President next year, told me that he would like very much to receive the Uniform Crime Reports and the interim releases; so that he will be able to acquaint himself with salient facts concerning crime and law enforcement problems and thus be in a position to try to do something helpful in this area while he is in a position of authority in the American Bar Association. I told him we deeply appreciated his interest and I felt sure the Director would be pleased to hear this. I told him I would convey his request to Mr. Hoover so that he would be able to be placed on the list.

Powell is a great admirer of the Director, a staunch friend of the Bureau, and I think it would be definitely to our interests to place him on the list to regularly receive the Uniform Crime Reports and related data. His mailing address is Electric Building, Richmond 12, Virginia.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That approval be given to place Lewis F. Powell, Jr., on the Uniform Crime Reports mailing list, and that an appropriate letter advising him that this is being done be sent to him. Upon approval, to be handled by the Crime Records Division.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

HLE:wmj (3)

62 SEP 11 1963

REC-44

SEP 2 1963

94-1-369-1864

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8/30

DeLoach

Handled  
8-30-63

REC-43

74-1-369-1865

September 10, 1963

EX-103

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
FBI Building  
Richmond 12, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your kind comments in your letter of September 4th. I am glad it is a privilege to offer all possible cooperation to the American War Association and we are glad to have Inspector H. Lynn Edwards serve as one of the Consultants.

I certainly appreciate your working out of your plan in connection with the crime situation in this country. My views are well known on this topic and for your ready reference, enclosed is some material I hope will be of interest to you.

I would like very much to meet you again and talk to you about the crime problem. I have full free to let me know what dates you will be in Washington in the future when you will have time to stop by my office. If at all possible, I will schedule a definite appointment with you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (5)

- 1 - Richmond - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Miss Holmes (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. A. J. Jones (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. H. Lynn Edwards (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Your Room (sent with cover memo)

15 1963-10-13 (9) (see next page)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 10 1 55 PM '63  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI



Honorable Lewis F. Powell, Jr.

Enclosures (5)

An American's Challenge 10-9-62

The Faith To Be Free 12-7-61

July, 1960 FBI LEB Intro

April, 1962 FBI LEB Intro

September, 1963 FBI LEB Intro

NOTE: See Morrell to DeLoach memo dated 9-10-63 and captioned  
"Lewis F. Powell, Jr., President Elect, American Bar Association."

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 -

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THOMAS BENJAMIN GAY  
EPPA HUNTON, II  
GEORGE D. GIBSON  
ARCHIBALD G. ROBERTSON  
LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.  
PATRICK A. GIBSON  
H. BRICE GRAVES  
H. MERRILL PASCO  
RALPH H. FERRELL, JR.  
JOHN W. RIELY  
FRANCIS V. LOWDEN, JR.  
B. WARWICK DAVENPORT  
LAWRENCE E. BLANCHARD, JR.  
T. JUSTIN MOORE, JR.  
JOSEPH C. CARTER, JR.  
ROBERT P. BUFORD  
E. MILTON FARLEY, III  
LEWIS T. BOOKER  
GEORGE C. FREEMAN, JR.

HARRY FRAZIER, III  
GEORGE W. SADLER  
JAMES A. HARPER, JR.  
RODERICK D. SINCLAIR  
WALLER H. HORSLEY  
EVANS B. BRASFIELD  
JOHN J. ADAMS  
W. TAYLOR MURPHY, JR.  
JOHN RITCHIE, JR.  
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HUGH V. WHITE, JR.

**HUNTON, WILLIAMS, GAY, POWELL & GIBSON.**

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MILTON 3-0141

FREDERICK E. BAUKHAGES  
COUNSEL

E. RANDOLPH WILLIAMS - 1952  
HENRY W. ANDERSON - 1954  
T. JUSTIN MOORE - 1958

September 4, 1963

FILE NO.

Mr. Tolson ✓ Hon. J. Edgar Hoover  
Mr. Belmont ✓ Director  
Mr. Mohr ✓ Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Mr. Casper ✓ Washington, D. C.  
Mr. Callahan ✓  
Mr. Conrad ✓  
Mr. DeLoach ✓  
Mr. Evans ✓  
Mr. Gale ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Sullivan ✓  
Mr. Tavel ✓  
Mr. Trotter ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Miss Holmes ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It was most gracious of you to write me about my  
election as President Elect of the American Bar Association?

I hardly need say that the ABA has deeply appreciated  
your interest and cooperation down through the years. In this  
connection, we were delighted that Lynn Edwards was made avail-  
able to serve on the Committee Against Communism, where he and  
[redacted] have been most helpful and cooperative.

I have in mind, during my term of office commencing  
next August, placing some emphasis on the crime situation in  
America. There is reason to believe that solicitude for the  
criminal's "rights" at various levels may have reached the point  
where it is contributing to the increasing rate of crime. I  
was impressed, for example, by the recent article in U. S. News  
and World Report on this subject, and I believe some of your  
speeches have also dealt with it.

I know that you have a mass of data in this area,  
as well as some very sound views. If I may, I would like to  
discuss this with you sometime at your convenience. I will  
begin shaping up plans for my program during the winter, and  
your advice and assistance would be most welcome.

REC-43

94-1-369-1865

10 SEP 5 1963

EX-103

PERS. REC. UNIT

CORRESPONDENCE

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover

- 2 -

September 4, 1963

With admiration and best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lewis Powell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Lewis Powell

24/167

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-10-63

FROM : D. C. Morrell *dcm/gsm*SUBJECT: LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.  
PRESIDENT ELECT.  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7C

Captioned individual wrote September 4th thanking the Director for his letter congratulating correspondent on his election as President Elect of the American Bar Association (ABA). He also expressed appreciation for cooperation the Bureau has afforded and for assistance rendered by Inspector H. Lynn Edwards and SA [redacted] of the Inspection Division.

Correspondent noted that when he begins his term in office next August he wants to emphasize the crime situation in America. He believes that solicitude for the criminal's "rights" may have reached the point where it is contributing to the increasing rate of crime. He notes that the Director has dealt with this topic in some of his speeches and feels the Director would have data and sound views on the topic. He states he would like to discuss this with the Director some time at the Director's convenience. He will be shaping plans for his program during this winter.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

We have, of course, maintained liaison with the ABA and its various components. The Director has authorized Inspector Edwards to serve on the Committee dealing with education and communism which correspondent formerly headed. The Director wrote correspondent August 16, 1963, congratulating him on his election as President Elect of the ABA. Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List and the Director met him on September 27, 1961, when he, together with other members of the ABA's special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives, visited the Bureau.

Correspondent has been very active in educational affairs in Virginia. Through his position he endorsed the use of "Masters of Deceit" for approval by the Virginia Board of Education and such approval was given. He was sent an autographed copy of "A Study of Communism" in the Fall of 1962 and was active in seeking approval of that book by the Virginia Board of Education of which Powell was a member. He has

Enclosure *sent 2-18-63*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. H. Lynn Edwards - Enclosures
- 1 - Tour Room - Enclosures

JH:nlb (7) SEP 17 1963

REC-11

SEP 12 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

D. C. Morrell to Mr. DeLoach Memorandum  
Re: LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.

been very laudatory concerning the Director's books, the Director and the FBI. He is, of course, personally known to Inspector Edwards.

OBSERVATIONS:

Correspondent's remarks indicate he is in general agreement with the Director regarding "soft justice." In his position as President Elect and next year as President of the ABA, he is in position to be of assistance to the Bureau and help shape the policy of this organization so that the best interests of the Bureau will be served. A request for a definite appointment with the Director is <sup>not</sup> made, but it is believed that the Director might want to see Mr. Powell in the future if the Director's schedule will permit him to do so.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That attached letter be forwarded to Mr. Powell thanking him for his comments and advising him that the Director would be glad to talk to him. He is asked to advise the Director of the dates he expects to be in Washington in the future so that the Director can select a time when they can meet.

2. That if the above is approved and a subsequent date is selected for this meeting, Inspector Edwards be designated to bring Mr. Powell to the Director's office in view of Mr. Edwards personal acquaintanceship with Mr. Powell and because of his function as liaison with the ABA.

G.M. - V  
H  
JPM  
D

b6  
b7c

September 9, 1963

REC-106

94-1-369-1867

Mr. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
Reno, Nevada 89505

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

I have received your letter dated August 30, 1963.

Rumors indicating I have recommended repeal of the Dyer Act have come to my attention in the past, and I want you to know that they are completely unfounded. I have made no such statement and, as a matter of fact, I feel most strongly that this Act is a vital weapon in the arsenal of law enforcement.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10

SEP 10 1963

COMM-FBI

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REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

SEP 10 1963  
REC'D-TELETYPE OFFICE

- 1 - Las Vegas - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
- 1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Jerome J. Daunt - Enclosure
- 1 - H. Lynn Edwards

See Note on Next Page

JH:kcf (9)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SEP 20 1963

TELETYPE UNIT

Mr.

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. A similar rumor came to our attention in July, 1963, when a letter was referred to Inspector H. Lynn Edwards by Brooklyn District Attorney Edward S. Silver, Chairman of the American Bar Association, Criminal Law Section. The General Investigative Division and the Uniform Crime Reporting Section submitted comprehensive summary memoranda indicating the value of our jurisdiction in these cases. Mr. Edwards was able to discuss this matter with Mr. Silver during the American Bar Association Convention and Mr. Silver indicated he supported the Bureau's position. By memorandum dated 9-4-63, Mr. Edwards recommended that an article be prepared for an American Bar Association publication setting forth the value of this particular statute and indicating the Bureau's position in favor of it. This recommendation is under consideration and this particular topic is also being considered for an introductory message to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. There appears to be no reason why we should go into great detail in this letter supporting the Bureau's position since in fact the correspondent appears to favor retention of this law and is only asking the Director's position.

MAILING ADDRESS:  
POST OFFICE BOX 1652  
Zip Code 89505

NORMAN H. SAMUELSON  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
RENO, NEVADA

August 30, 1963

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Mr. Tolson ☒  
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Mr. Mohr ☒  
Mr. Casper ☒  
Mr. Callahan ☒  
Mr. Conrad ☒  
Mr. DeLoach ☒  
Mr. Evans ☒  
Mr. Gale ☒  
Mr. Rosen ☒  
Mr. Sullivan ☒  
Mr. Tavel ☒  
Mr. Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Miss Holmes ☒  
Miss Gandy ☒

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Pennsylvania Avenue at Ninth, N.W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

b6  
b7c

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The undersigned is Chairman of the Committee of the State Bar Association of the State of Nevada for the study of improvement of the federal judicial system. There has been considerable discussion and difference of opinion regarding a recommendation to repeal the Dyer Act.

For three straight years this committee has voted against such repeal, mainly because it is felt that the organized gangs of car thieves would reappear on the scene following nullification of the Act. Nevertheless, we are told that you have recommended repeal of the Dyer Act and we would appreciate very much having your recommendation and reasons.

*I have never done so. H.*  
All conscientious lawyers are vitally interested in proper law enforcement, which poses very serious problems in many fields. We trust that you will not consider it out of order for us to write and request your opinion and views.

Please be assured that any courtesy extended by your office and yourself will be very greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

[Redacted Signature Block]

REC-106

94-1-369-1867

SEP 5 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

H9

American Bar Association

ack 9/9/63  
5/11/64  
me



Mrs. [redacted]

New Orleans, Louisiana

August 22, 1963

b6  
b7c

Mr. Louis B. Nichols  
Rockefeller Center  
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Thank you for your letter of August 7. I am somewhat relieved by your assurance that the ABA syllabus is to be revised, although I should have preferred to see it repudiated. I sincerely hope that the new work will be done by a different team of "experts" from the one which has embarrassed the ABA so severely throughout the country.

If you will be patient with me a little longer, I should like to point out some "consultants" to whom grateful acknowledgment was made in the Preface of the syllabus (p. ix) for "advice rendered" whose names may be a further embarrassment to the ABA, if retained -- unless, indeed, what appears to be their pacifist-socialist, internationalist viewpoint is now the official viewpoint of the American Bar Association; unless, in fact, the ABA has itself accepted and is willing to have promoted under its imprint the "concept of world citizenship" (rather than American citizenship) as a prerequisite for sanity, or what the cultists now call "mental health."

A name that interests me is that of Erling M. Hunt, whose review of E. Merrill Root's Brainwashing in the High Schools gives interesting insight into Mr. Hunt's own political philosophy -- which I should like to think is not yet the political philosophy of the ABA. Mr. Hunt wrote of Brainwashing in the High Schools: "This book is a phony. Ostensibly concerned because schools don't teach the author's kind of patriotism, it is actually a diatribe against government regulation of business, the welfare state, foreign aid, and any interference with what Root calls the free enterprise system." (Emphasis added.)

Another name is that of Harry A. Overstreet, one of the most prolific writers for the "mental health" cult -- which seeks to force pacifism, anti-pietism and internationalism on the American public by making those who believe in a personal religion or in America's sovereignty appear to be paranoid, "pre-paranoid," psychotic, or "well along the road to mental illness." Mr. Nichols, I trust that the American Bar Association is not prepared to have the psychiatrist pronounce mental incompetency on the hapless American because of his political or religious views in lieu of demanding for him a jury trial and all his other constitutional rights. Yet, due process of law has already been denied a list of celebrated conservatives who were pronounced psychotic on the basis of their views -- not their acts; and they were banished to the mental ward forthwith. Let me quote now from Mr. Overstreet's plans for engineering new "anti-pietistic" mental attitudes. Then tell me if the American Bar Association can afford to keep Mr. Overstreet aboard the vessel which has already foundered once, with Mr. Overstreet standing behind the helmsman, rendering "advice." 94-1-369-1868

As a matter of fact, modern civilization has developed the instrumentality of conscious control which has already proved to be of very real effectiveness. The educational system now successfully molds young minds in ways acceptable to the societal standards. To be sure, these standards, in social, political and economic matters, are still so powerfully pietistic that any overt opposition to them -- as when a teacher questions the

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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Page-8

prevailing economic system or suggests the possibility of another type of sex relation -- meets with instant and overpowering opposition. Nevertheless it is not impossible to conceive of ways in which the instrumentality of education may be used for the purpose of developing a more consistent and far reaching naturalistic and experimental habit of mind.

"The mistake of social radicals in education, one suspects, is that in the face of a pietistic public opinion they attempt to teach anti-pietistic views instead of attempting to develop an anti-pietistic habit of mind." (Emphasis the author's)

(*Influencing Human Behavior*, p. 223)

Who is Mr. Overstreet's most conspicuous cohort in the "mental health" cult, if not Brock Chisholm, who gave a characteristic blueprint for remaking society along "anti-pietistic" lines for the purpose of conditioning the human race for a peace built on a base so irreligious and anti-religious, it might have been (and perhaps is) acceptable to the atheistic "peace" talkers in the Kremlin? Would the American Bar Association be ashamed to be associated with Chisholm's insulting attack on the Judeo-Christian religious legacy, as that insult was delivered in the William Alanson White Memorial Lectures (Series II)? Let me not quote his call to religious anarchy out of context. You can get the Lectures from the Memorial Foundation of the same name, in which under the title of THE PSYCHIATRY OF ENDURING PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, Chisholm has tried to discredit the very basis of religion in language so intemperate as to sound "hysterical" -- if it had been a "liberal" describing a "conservative" instead of vice versa:

He asks:

"What basic psychological distortion can be found in every civilization of which we know anything?"

Then he gives the answer:

"There is -- just one. The only lowest common denominator (sic) of all civilizations and the only psychological force capable of producing these perversions is morality, the concept of right and wrong, the poison long ago described and warned against as 'the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil'."

Further down, he says:

"For many generations we have bowed our necks to the yoke of the conviction of sin. We have swallowed all manner of poisonous certainties fed us by our parents, our Sunday and day school teachers, our politicians, our priests, our newspapers and others with a vested interest in controlling us . . ."

Still further on he says:

"The reinterpretation and eventually eradication of the concept of right and wrong which has been the basis of child training, the substitution of intelligent and rational thinking for faith in the certainties of the old people, these are the belated objectives of practically all effective psychotherapy. Would they not be the legitimate objectives of original education?"

Well, Mr. Nichols, is this not completely in line with Mr. Overstreet's shocking observation: "The mistake of social radicals in education, one suspects, is that in the face of a pietistic public opinion they attempt to teach anti-pietistic views instead of attempting to develop an anti-pietistic habit of mind?"

Am I doing Mr. Overstreet an injustice to link his anti-pietistic program with that of Brock Chisholm, who was the first Executive Secretary of the World Health Organization, as you will see, if you will send to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for the booklet, International Conciliation, in which you can read his remarks, and those of C. E. A. Winslow, along with an Introduction by Alger Hiss?

But there is an explicit connection between Harry Overstreet and Brock Chisholm in addition to the remarkable similarity of their program for eradicating the concept of right and wrong by attempting to develop an anti-pietistic habit of mind. An examination of The Mature Mind, 1955 printing, shows Overstreet's affinity for Chisholm, expressed by many respectful references to him, in which on one occasion he juxtaposes certain "mature" insights of Christ with insights of Chisholm (with no sense at all, apparently, of the incongruity of his association). And, in case you are in any doubt as to whether Overstreet admires the above quoted lecture of Chisholm, I hope you will turn to pages 45 and 70, and see that he quotes twice from the precise lecture in which the above passages appear.

Mr. Nichols, whether or not a group of lawyers wishes to sponsor a program of mental engineering through psychiatric exorcism of religious and moral concepts, I do not know. But it seems to me that since the syllabus has turned out to be such a surprise -- not to say moral shock -- to many of the members of the committee and House of Delegates, the "mental health" cult, and its political and religious "norms" for sanity should have been disclosed to them so that they could decide in advance whether they wanted the cult's "anti-pietistic" program promoted implicitly in the name of the ABA. They might also have been studying the semantic slant of the cultists' "mental health" jargon -- particularly the meaning of the word "mature," so they could evaluate the political terminology which is built around it by the Overstreets, the Chisholms, et al.

For example, the complaint was very justly made concerning this syllabus that it accepts the principal tenet of the secret Rostow Report -- namely that we must not seek victory of America over Communism. This policy has, of course, been described on the floor of the U. S. Senate as a "no-win" policy.

Now see how Bonaro Overstreet promotes the same no-win doctrine of coexistence IN TERMS OF MENTAL HEALTH in Understanding Fear in Ourselves and Others. Enumerating the effects of what she calls "modern man's alienation from man," she finds that "a third consequence" is "that he takes struggle and violence as the normal means by which to achieve victory: of parent over child, one economic group over another, race over race, nation over nation. Once an issue is raised or a competitive situation set up, he sees nothing to do but win -- for he sees no alternative except to lose." (p. 124) (Emphasis added)

Mr. Nichols, with "advice rendered" by such consultants, is it any wonder that the book turned out the way that it did? And is it proper that an author with Mrs. Overstreet's affinity even in 1951 for people or books associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations (as evinced by the bibliography of the above-mentioned work on Fear) should be receiving credit lines for "advice rendered" in a book on Communism sponsored by the American Bar Association?

Let me be explicit about this. At the close of this work, Mrs. Overstreet gives a long bibliography which amounts to a list of recommended

readings, which she describes as follows:

"They are, to my mind, representative of the insight-materials now happily available to us out of which the next age of man can be shaped; and I believe that anyone who works his way through even a fair random sampling of these books will, as a consequence, look at his world with a new clarity and enjoy a new sense of competence with regard to his own human nature and that of his fellows."

Mr. Nichols, a spot check of the writers whose works Mrs. Overstreet finds "happily available to us" as "insight-materials" reveals among a surprising number of authors with Communis-front affiliations and/or records of service to Communist causes, such names as Owen Lattimore, whose Ordeal by Slander she lists. And just below Owen Lattimore's "insight-material" is Carey McWilliams' Prejudice. This work you will find listed on page 15 of the Biennial Report of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc., as one of a series of "studies" which had been sponsored by the American Council of the IPR, 1944-46. I trust that you will check the Senate Report #2050 of 1952, p.224 and note that Owen Lattimore was characterized by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as having been "from some time beginning in the 1930's, a conscious articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy." If you will check the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," 1961 revision (which I believe is the latest), of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, you will see that the Institute of Pacific Relations is listed with the characterizations of the S.I.S.S. by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (as "a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate far eastern policies toward Communist objectives," etc., etc. page 87).

I trust that you will regard this letter as a plea to you and your fellow committee members (to whom it is also being sent) to obtain the services of a group of "scholars" who are worthier than the present team of "experts" and their advisers to put out a book on Communism under the seal of the ABA. I pray that the ABA may obtain a group of objective scholars who are not grinders of any axe -- whether that of pacifism, socialism, internationalism, relativism, anti-anti-Communism or an "anti-pietistic habit of mind" to teach teachers how to teach about anything. Certainly in this crucial hour it is dangerous to the survival of scholarship -- perhaps to survival itself -- to invest special pleaders with the prestige of the ABA as they promote their personal value systems under the pretense of conducting us through a "cold" war with the deadliest enemy of all moral values that the world has ever known.

I beg you not to forget, Mr. Nichols, that at stake here is not only the good name of the ABA, but the safety of all the children of the world.

Sincerely,

Mrs. [Redacted]

cc: (with same enclosures

Prepared list of ABA members

Prepared list of Newspapers

Honorable Strom Thurmond

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Robert Morris

House Committee on Un-American Activities

Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee

New Orleans, La.

ENCLOSURE

94-1-319-1868

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1963

## DUBIOUS GUIDE ON COMMUNISM

The American Bar Association, no doubt with the best of intentions, has compiled a tentative guidebook for teachers all over the nation, entitled "Democracy and Communism in World Affairs."

But the Cardinal Mindszenty Association and other reputable Commie-wise authorities have taken a close look at this one and they're afraid it will give our teachers and children a warped and over-gentle view of the Red enemy. Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White, the Reds' Katyn Forest Massacre of Poles, and countless traitors and infamous incidents are mentioned only briefly, if at all. And there's nothing from such standout experts as Gen. MacArthur, Whittaker Chambers and many, many others.

Perhaps our good lawyers had better do some re-checking before this thing gets to the printers.

## CHICKEN FIGHT: ROUND 2

A few days back, Uncle Sap's ever-loving friends in the European Common Market (West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) slapped a prohibitive tariff on their imports of U. S. chickens and turkeys. The cost to our chicken farmers: around \$50,000,000 per year.

Christian Herter, JFK's special trade negotiator, now announces that we will retort with similar tariffs aimed at our imports from Europe. Wines, trucks, photographic supplies, electric shavers—about \$50,000,000 of such goods will be made extremely expensive for U. S. purchase.

In economic self-defense, we probably had to retaliate against our West European friends once they started their chicken war. But, we wonder when will our leaders in Washington do something about trade with our real enemies, such as Poland, Yugoslavia and Castro's Cuba? It's still going on and at last count, more of our loving allies' ships were toting strategic goods to the Bearded One than ever before.

And, as another prime example of our good friends'—

## BUSINESS AS USUAL

—this time with Red China, the British Council for the Promotion of International Trade announced happily was.

# Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

J. HOWARD WOOD, Publisher

W. D. MAXWELL, Editor

## Lawyers and Their Advice

Lawyers are forever advising us to be authoritative—especially if written by dedicated anti-Communists—are omitted.

sign, and always to read the small print at the bottom of the page. It is ironical that the American Bar association's standing committee on education against communism should have got itself into trouble by failing to follow this advice.

The committee recently undertook to publish a guidebook for teachers on "Democracy and Communism in World Affairs," and turned the job of preparation over to the Institute of International Studies at the University of South Carolina.

The institute completed the job last spring and the committee announced "provisional" publication of the guidebook which, it said, was designed to instruct readers in the contrast between the American and communist systems.

Protests soon began coming in. It was objected that the guidebook didn't warn "against" communism or even emphasize properly the contrasts between the two systems. Indeed, it seemed to take a position of near neutrality.

It urged teachers to understand the "appeal" of communism and to "steer clear of the 'good guys vs. bad guys' approach." It emphasized the differences between communism and "democratic socialism," leaving the implication that the latter is a worthwhile goal and ignoring the fact that socialism and communism are basically the same and that Russia itself calls its system democratic socialism. It leaned heavily toward theoretical discussions and said little if anything about the perfidy which communism has repeatedly demonstrated in its international dealings.

Among the 181 books suggested for additional reading, few deal adequately with the subject and many of the best and most

authoritative—especially if written by dedicated anti-Communists—are omitted.

The anti-communist Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation says "better no course at all than this one."

The bar association committee now says that the guidebook is in the process of revision, and thus soothed enough of the angry protests at the meeting of the house of delegates in Chicago to prevent any action being taken which might "reflect" on the committee.

Nothing could reflect much worse on the committee, however, than its own behavior in entrusting so important and sensitive a job to a group of academic theoreticians who seem eager to say as little as possible "against" communism, and then in publishing their report—even if "provisionally"—without adequate copyreading.

Whatever the motives of those who prepared it, the result is much the same as if a battery of dedicated agents had been instructed to plant subtle propaganda in our school system. If the "revision" is to be adequate, it will have to amount to a virtual rewriting. And if the bar committee intends to continue its indoctrination program, it had better check on the credentials of its "experts" and then read all of the small print itself before indorsing any more guidebooks.

## RETICENT MR. HODGES

Among all the Kennedy administration brass testifying for the civil rights bill, Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges is notably absent. Mr. Hodges packed off his undersecretary, Junior Roosevelt, to speak before the Senate commerce committee in behalf of the department.

As the "public accommodations" section of the bill is hooked to the commerce clause in the Constitution, one might think

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\$3.00

## UNDERSTANDING FEAR

In Ourselves and Others

JOHN W. OVERSTREET

This book, solidly grounded in modern psychology, which digs down to the emotional roots of fear and thereby opens the way to understand, master, and cast out the fears that so often cripple our daily lives. "I have time and again found that man's problem has shaped up as a fear-problem," says Mrs. Overstreet, and to answer this human need for self-assurance and mutual confidence she has gathered here the scientific knowledge about fear which can be of direct practical help to every layman.

The book is concerned not with the fears which are natural responses to danger, but with the unconscious fears that stem from emotional insecurity—the emotional barriers that alienate man not only from himself and others, but group from group and nation from nation. At the outset the author identifies these irrational fears—often expressed in misleading disguises—and explains how they distort the individual's responses to others. Tracing them from their origin in childhood and adolescence, she demonstrates how these hidden fears block a mature approach to the adult responsibilities of work, marriage, parenthood, and old age.

The book then goes on to show what the layman can do about the problem.

(Continued on back of jacket)



LIDDY, SULLIVAN, HART, DANIELS & STEMPLE

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CORTLANDT 7-7400

CABLE ADDRESS  
LISHADS

May 3, 1963

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

b6  
b7C

Att: Assistant Director  
Training and Inspection Division

Dear Sir:

I enclose a copy of THE YOUNG LAWYER, Vol. 19, No. 2, dated April, 1963, as published by the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association, and draw your particular attention to pages 3 and 6 thereof on which appears an article entitled, TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN SECURING WITNESS' STATEMENTS UNDER THE JENCKS ACT, by George W. Shadoan.

The publication enclosed receives wide circulation among lawyers in this country and the article to which I refer deals with suggested techniques in examining Government witnesses with a view to taking maximum advantage of the Jencks decision. It occurred to me that the Training and Inspection Division might find this article useful in connection with New Agent's and In Service instruction.

Sincerely yours,

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# We Must Pay Counsel In The Federal Courts

"I was appointed to represent in the federal court a defendant charged with narcotics addiction who did not have funds to hire an attorney. After several consultations with my client and one or more trips to the court for arraignment purposes, the actual trial of this case lasted twenty-one days. At the time of the trial, I had been engaged in general law practice for slightly more than five years, was 32 years of age, married, and the father of three children.

"Under the circumstances, I lost substantial sums of money and contact with other clients. It became necessary for me to borrow funds

to continue my law practice. I received no remuneration whatsoever from my client or the court."

These words from a lawyer in Texas written to the Junior Bar Conference in 1959 vividly express the need for some form of compensation to attorneys defending those accused of federal crime who are financially unable to obtain counsel. Examples of severe hardship on lawyers are numerous.

## The Constitutional Right to Counsel

The Sixth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States states: "In all criminal

prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense."

In *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458 (1938), the Supreme Court pronounced that, under the Sixth Amendment, any person accused of crime in the federal court was guaranteed the right to legal counsel and any denial of that right would void the judgment against him. The Court said: "The Sixth Amendment withholds from the federal courts in all criminal proceedings, the power and authority to deprive an accused of his life or liberty unless he has or waives the assistance of counsel."

Congress has acknowledged the constitutional requirement of legal counsel. Rule 44 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure states:

"If the defendant appears in court without counsel, the court shall advise him of his right to counsel and assign counsel to represent him at every stage of the proceeding unless he elects to proceed without counsel or is able to obtain counsel."

It is clear that those accused of crime in the federal courts are entitled to legal representation. And on March 18—last month—the Supreme Court unanimously overruled its decision of twenty years ago by deciding that State courts also must provide counsel for penniless defendants in non-capital cases.

## Lawyers Implement the Sixth Amendment

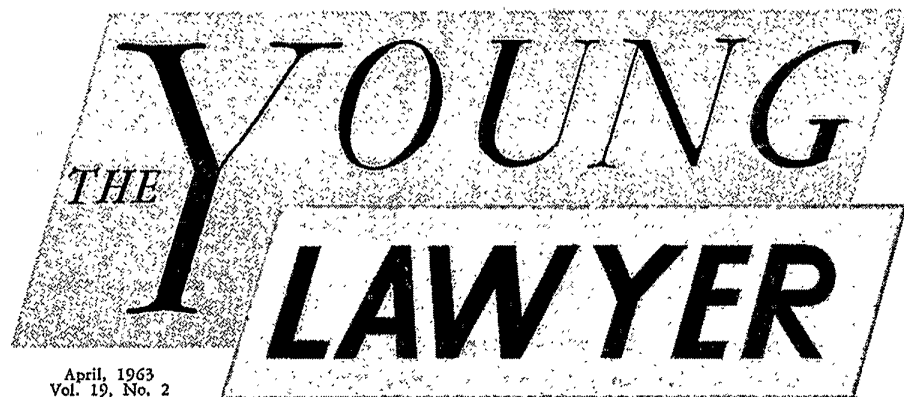
Who bears the heavy cost for what essentially is the obligation of the federal government? The legal profession bears it. A 1961 study by the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights states:

"Unfortunately, the only method in the Federal courts (other than in the District of Columbia) for the provision of counsel to indigent defendants is for the court to assign a member of the bar to serve without pay or expenses. No matter how grave the charge might be, or the amount of time required in the defense, no provision for compensated counsel is made. Counsel cannot even be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses, which in some instances they have borne in considerable sums in order to give the accused every chance for a fair trial. This is true even in cases where the defendant is charged with crime calling for the death penalty."

Referring to the burden upon the bar and unfairness to the defendant, a Judicial Conference committee, led by Judge Augustus N. Hand of New York stated in 1944:

"It is to the honor of the legal profession that members of the bar respond cheerfully to the calls of the courts to represent poor and friendless defendants accused sometimes of the most revolting crimes. Yet it is clear that when the cases of poor persons needing defense become numerous and occur repeatedly, the voluntary and uncompensated services of counsel are not an adequate means of providing representation. To

(Continued on Page 5)



Published for Young Lawyers by the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association

## Law Day, U.S.A. - 1963

In support and emphasis of the joint resolution of the 1961 Congress designating as Law Day U. S. A. the first day of each May, President John F. Kennedy has by Proclamation requested "the people of our country to observe the first day of May, 1963, with such ceremonies and observances as will suitably signalize this great aspiration."

The need for continued broad public as well as professional recognition of a day of rededication to concepts of equality and justice in international and inter-personal relationships is one that is well understood by the young lawyer.

Your 1963 Law Day U. S. A. Committee is endeavoring to fulfill this need by continuing the policy of encouraging the formation of state and local JBC Law Day Committees; giving assistance by way of suggested programs and materials to established committees and by way of a new program of sponsorship of Law Day activities on the law school level through the organized Student Bar Association.

All JBC state chairmen have been forwarded a detailed suggested program for local areas in four categories based upon population. A wealth of materials is available for all programs through the Chicago office and your committee finds the following outstanding: an exhaustive fourteen chapter "Law Day U. S. A. Program Manual" (order from the ABA Chicago office, single copies free, multiple copies ten cents each); an eight page "Law Day U. S. A." informational leaflet suitable for audience distribution (order from the ABA Chicago office, Com-

mittee on Public Relations, any quantity over one hundred at \$1.50 per hundred copies); and a new, dramatic, sixty-second "Law Day U. S. A." film for television or projection use (order from Mr. Chuck Ranallo, Television News Art, Inc., 6520 Pearl Road, Cleveland 30, Ohio, \$3.35 per print including mailing charges.)

## LAW Rule of Right, Not Might

Our 1963 JBC Committee is instituting a law student program and we are contracting the Presidents of every Student Bar Association in the country to educate them to the purpose of Law Day and to offer programs, materials and encouragement at the national student level.

The JBC through the offices of President Stoner has again enlisted the support of the National Junior Chamber of Commerce through their publication "Action" and in the distribution of the Law Day program manual within their own organization.

Your committee respectfully urges all who read this article to initiate, participate in or support the Law Day U. S. A. observance in your home town or area. We truly owe it to ourselves and our profession to do so.

# SECURING WITNESS' STATEMENTS UNDER THE JENCKS ACT

(Continued from Page 3)

take in order to insure, in the event of his client's conviction, that his record preserves error for appeal.

First, if counsel feels he has received too little time to inspect the statements before being forced to resume his cross-examination, he should request more time and state for the record that he has not had adequate time to inspect the statements. Otherwise, the defect will probably be waived.

Second, counsel may not be satisfied with the amount of effort expended in the attempt to locate a lost or missing statement. In a recent case, the police officer was only allowed thirty minutes to conduct a search. Upon his return and report that he could not find the statement, the court indicated that the trial would resume. In such a case, defense counsel takes the risk of being said to have been satisfied with the search unless he specifically requests further search and examination of police witnesses to determine what happened to the statement.

Similarly, if counsel is not entirely satisfied with the court's resolution of a factual dispute regarding Jencks-type statements, he may be held to have waived his objections unless he specifically requests the imposition of the Act's sanctions. In the above case, counsel should have asked to have the witness' testimony stricken or asked for a mistrial if he was not satisfied with the explanation for the missing statement. The same caution applies when counsel has been given one of several requested statements.

## (6) Sample Foundation Questions

An example of questions to make a prima facie showing of a police officer's Jencks-type statements might be as follows:

Did you conduct the initial investigation of this case?

And did you fill out a police form relating to your findings?

Your Honor, I move the production of this officer's report contained on the police form under the Jencks Act.

Did you conduct any further investigation of the case requiring a supplementary report on a police form or otherwise? (Move for Production)

And did you also make out a police form called a "statement of facts" or "Police Incidental" for the use of the prosecutor? (Move for Production)

Did you testify before the grand jury in this matter?

And before going into testify, did you

make a statement about your testimony to a government secretary who typed up your statement for use in the Grand Jury room by an Assistant United States Attorney? (Move for Production)

Later on, did you talk to an Assistant United States Attorney about your expected testimony in this case?

And did he take notes while you were talking to him?

Did he read them back to you and ask whether they were accurate?

Did you indicate that they were accurate? (Move for Production)  
Your Honor, I now request a recess for the purpose of examining these statements.

## 49 Thoughts On Closing Argument

(Continued from Page 2)

still fully presenting the necessary elements of your case.

14. Carefully scrutinize the jury while you are making your final summation. If you see that their attention is wandering, alter your presentation, either substantively or stylewise, in order to regain the interest of those whom you must convince.

15. Keep your voice well modulated. A monotone, whether loud or soft, should be avoided. So-called high flown eloquence or flamboyant oratory is generally outmoded today.

16. The efficacy of the use of plain but grammatical English in jury argument cannot be overstressed.

17. In particular, try to avoid technical vernacular or polysyllabic words. It is much better to utilize language which every juror

will be certain to understand.

18. Nevertheless, the wise advocate never "talks down to" the jury.

19. Proper closing argument demeanor is to be friendly, direct and sincere. Many experienced and skilled advocates, when asked to name the prime essentials of a successful closing argument, have emphasized qualities of earnestness and sincerity in the attorney.

20. Try to adopt a conversational tone with the jury—a friendly but earnest discussion to point out why your client is entitled to a verdict.

21. Forget that you are making a speech—communicate ideas and not words.

Note: Concluding "thoughts" 22 to 49 will appear in the July issue of *The Young Lawyer*.

94-1-369-1869

**THE YOUNG  
LAWYER**

April, 1963, Vol. 19, No. 2

Junior  
Bar  
Conference / American Bar Association  
1155 East 60th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Second Class Postage

Paid at

Chicago, Illinois

b6  
b7C

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EX 104

September 26, 1963

REC 81 94-1-369-1870

b6  
b7C

Mr. [redacted]  
[redacted]  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Your letter of September 22nd has been received, and I appreciate your interest in writing.

In response to your request, I am enclosing the 1961 and 1962 issues of our Uniform Crime Reports bulletin which contain statistics on crime in the State of Louisiana. In addition, I am enclosing preliminary data for 1963.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
SEP 26 4 08 PM '63

Enclosures (4)

Preliminary Release, June 5, 1963  
Preliminary Release, August 26, 1963  
UCR bulletins, 1961 and 1962

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:pad (3)

MAILED 31  
SEP 26 1963  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*Spall*  
*ans*

*✓*  
*new/gm*

*80*

[REDACTED]  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
SUITE 815 RICHARDS BUILDING  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA  
524-5454

SEPTEMBER 22, 1963

b6  
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
NINTH STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED CO-STATE REPORTER FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR THE  
AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION (AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION) FOR A SURVEY CONCERNING  
REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS NEEDED:

NUMBER OF ARRESTS FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, BY CITY OR BY  
COUNTY, FOR THE YEARS 1961 AND 1962.

I HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT THE F.B.I. PUBLISHES A REPORT ON AN ANNUAL BASIS  
CONTAINING THE ABOVE DESIRED INFORMATION. WOULD YOU, THEREFORE, FURNISH ME  
WITH A COPY OF THIS REPORT AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HFC:PB

99-1-369-1870

REC 8

3 SEP 27 1963

*Ans 9/26/63*

EX 104

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
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Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-18-63

FROM : M. Jones

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
SUGGESTED ARTICLE BY DIRECTOR

By memorandum dated 8-22-63, Mr. H. L. Edwards pointed out the Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association for the past year has been publishing a quarterly publication called "The American Criminal Law Quarterly." Mr. Edwards suggested the preparation of a brief article of timely information on the crime picture, for inclusion in an issue of this magazine. The idea was enthusiastically received and Mr. Edwards was asked to ascertain whether such an article could be prepared by the Director. Mr. Edwards pointed out that through this publication it would be possible to reach a reading audience of lawyers and we would be able to select those crime statistic items which would be especially timely for the Bureau to emphasize. He recommended consideration of such an item and the Director concurred.

An article along the lines mentioned has been prepared and is attached.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That upon approval, the attached article be furnished by Mr. H. L. Edwards to Mr. [redacted] of the staff of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, Pentagon, who is the Section's Editor for "The American Criminal Law Quarterly."

*original of article delivered to office of General [redacted] by [redacted] 9/23/63 way*

*PM 9/19*  
*OK*

*1 copy made for [redacted] 9/23/63*  
**ENCLOSURE**

Enclosure  
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

HHA:jaf jaf 9/19/63  
674 OCT 3 1963

**APPROVED BY SPECIAL AGENT FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION**  
**EX-114**  
**REC-84 25 SEP 26 1963**  
**94-1-3691871**  
*9/28/63*

*Memo*

**AFFLUENT CRIMINALITY**

by

John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

*original sent to  
Director's office of  
Criminal Justice  
Division  
9/22/63  
J. Edgar Hoover*

Recently, I was asked if there is evidence to suggest that the so-called "solid citizen" is going to be more directly affected if the crime rate continues to rise. Is crime, in other words, moving into the high-rent districts and suburbs? My answer was he has always been affected by the crime rate whether he realized it or not, and all indications point to the fact that he is going to be more directly concerned as the crime rate continues its rise.

Crime is not moving into suburbia; it is already there.

Statistics for 1962 show that the suburbs were not far behind the cities when it comes to an increase in serious criminal activities. City crimes went up 6.8 per cent in 1962 over 1961. There was a 5.3 per cent increase in metro-

politan counties--the suburbs of large cities--in the same period. The latest

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

1 - Miss Gandy (Sent with cover memo)

NOTE: Enclosure to M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo dated 9-16-63, captioned "American Criminal Law Quarterly, American Bar Association, Suggested Article by Director."

HHA:jaf/jct (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*74-1-3618-1871*



FBI figures should dismay the "solid citizen" for they indicate big cities no longer hold exclusive rights to the breeding of crime. While the level of crime is more than twice as high in big cities, crime incidents are increasing more rapidly in suburban areas. Statistics for the first half of 1963 reflect a 13 per cent increase in suburban crime as compared with an 8 per cent rise in the large cities.

The "solid citizen," who is undoubtedly accustomed to reading newspaper accounts of crime and crime statistics with a detached, impersonal attitude, should immediately discard his unrealistic assumption that crime is solely slum-bred. One chilling fact deserves his close attention. There is today an undeniable and growing pattern of destructiveness and lawlessness among affluent youth. Arrests of young persons have increased nearly three times faster than their population increase, and the perpetrator of serious criminal acts is not limited to any one segment of society. In the suburbs, which have become the hub of family life with a large number of residents in the young age bracket, much of the crime must be pinned on juveniles who come from good homes, or what people think are good homes.

The daily newspapers are filled with accounts of privileged youth setting horrible examples for the majority of our young people. There has been a rash of incidents throughout the country involving spoiled adolescents letting off steam by wrecking various vacation resorts and cursing

anyone who tried to restrain them. Not too long ago one of the Nation's leading universities was subjected to wanton damage as the student body rioted. A recent Long Island coming-out party was climaxed by a rampage in a nearby mansion rented as a guest house for the affair. When this rowdyism had ended, chandeliers, furniture and scores of window panes had been destroyed and the grounds surrounding the house were reported to have been littered with gin and champagne bottles. Attorneys for the parties concerned were quoted as saying no criminal charges would be filed since all agreed such action would gain nothing. One lawyer stated: "It's like capital punishment, it would not serve as a deterrent."

Some deterrent is going to have to be used--and soon--or we are surely going to "reap the whirlwind." This growing trend of youthful irresponsibility among upper-class and middle-class teen-agers is particularly shocking and requires the sober thought of the "solid citizen" concerning its meaning and its curbing. The affluent citizen is especially obligated to accept his share of responsibility for the safety and welfare of his community and his country. He must certainly insure that his children do not contribute to the upsurge in juvenile crime because they lack respect for law and order. Failure to acknowledge the seriousness of this problem can only lead to grief for all of us.

It is senseless to ignore the fact that crimes by youth have been growing rapidly. In 1962 arrests of young people under the age of 18 increased by 9 per cent. For the country as a whole in 1962, persons under 18 years of age comprised 62 per cent of the arrests for auto theft, 51 per cent for larceny, 49 per cent for burglary, 25 per cent for robbery, 19 per cent for forcible rape, 13 per cent for aggravated assault and 8 per cent for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. For the above crimes as a group, juveniles were represented in 45 per cent of the total arrests.

It is equally foolish to overlook one far-reaching factor in this ugly picture--the impact of society delinquency on adolescent mores. Teen-agers tend to model their behavior in the image of idols, and the social set's activities and privileges often represent the pattern most attractive to these youngsters. All too often the affluent parent has made the tragic mistake of neglecting to teach his child the doctrine of individual responsibility. Substituting self-indulgence through giving the child too much too soon, many an otherwise intelligent individual has developed a blind spot with regard to the conduct of his own children. As a consequence, he creates citizens who reach maturity with a warped sense of values and an undeveloped conscience. Such a parent should prepare for a life of sorrow,

for he has surely paved the way for it. The affluent parent who buys his way out of giving his child more of his time and guidance should anticipate the possibility of finding himself father to a youngster who will become a statistic in the current crime picture because his self-discipline was undermined by the abdication of adult responsibility.

The tragic end result will not only be the fact that the parent will be "robbed" of his child, but he will also continue to share in the cost that crime is extracting from the purse of the "solid citizen." Increasing crime will affect him through the need for a larger police force with all the attendant added expense for larger court staffs and increased jail facilities and through higher insurance rates as a result of the rise in property crimes. The most serious cost of all, if this collapse of our moral standards continues, can be our national survival. If law and order do not soon overtake the crime spiral, it can come to that eventually.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : MR. GALE *JH*

DATE: August 22, 1963

FROM : H. L. EDWARDS *JH*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
CRIMINAL LAW SECTION

The Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association (ABA) for the past year has been publishing a quarterly publication called "The American Criminal Law Quarterly." A copy of the third issue published May, 1963, is attached and it will be noted it contains an article by J. Frank Coakley, District Attorney of Alameda County, California, supporting capital punishment. It will be recalled the Bureau informally made available to Coakley considerable information to assist him in preparing this article and the Director commended him on the article following its publication.

At the ABA Annual Meeting in Chicago last week, I had discussion with the Criminal Law Section council concerning some additional items for improving and strengthening this publication which is rapidly becoming very popular with lawyers interested in criminal law and law enforcement. The Criminal Law Section is anxious to receive good material for inclusion in the publication.

One of the specific possibilities discussed was a brief capsule of timely information on the crime picture. This would be in the nature of crime statistics such as the Bureau gathers in the Uniform Crime Reporting Section and periodically publishes. It was noted at the American Bar Association meeting that the Director was quoted on numerous occasions by reference to uniform crime statistics, the rising crime rate, cost of crime, etc. There is no question in my mind but what such a news item in the Criminal Law Quarterly would find popular acceptance.

The idea was enthusiastically received and I was requested to ascertain whether it would be possible to have the Bureau supply such an item for the next publication, which will go to the press 10/1/63 and which should be received by the Editor no later than 9/15/63. The item should not exceed the equivalent of 800 words and could be a combination of statistics and text. [redacted] on the staff of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, Pentagon, is the Section's Editor for the publication.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Dize

HLE:wmj (4)

OCT 4 1963

*M.A. Jones to [redacted] Memo  
9-16-63  
HHA: [redacted]*

25 SEP 26 1963

b6  
b7c

94-1-369-1872

Memo for Mr. Gale  
Re: American Bar Association  
Criminal Law Section

It is my feeling that we would reach a reading audience of lawyers interested in criminal law who might not otherwise be reached by the Law Enforcement Bulletin or the regular Uniform Crime Reports, and we would also be able to select those crime statistics items which would be especially timely for the Bureau to emphasize in such a news capsule. I feel that we should consider preparing such an item for the next publication and then, depending upon our own desires, we could decide whether we wanted to submit future such items for subsequent issues.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this matter be referred to the Crime Records Division for its consideration.

*70W*

ADDENDUM: MAJ:jol 8-26-63

It is believed that this subject can be implemented very easily and that suitable material can be prepared without a great deal of difficulty. It should be noted, however, that the Uniform Crime Reports' figures are given to the wire services and it would seem that this would give much wider distribution among lawyers than could be achieved by The American Criminal Law Quarterly. We will not make it a report of just criminal figures, but an item which will be of general interest to lawyers even though they have already read the Uniform Crime Reports' figures. Depending upon reaction to the first item, we will follow and decide later as to the submission of items on a quarterly basis.

*gac*

*M*  
*OK*  
*AM*  
*P*  
*V*

*was*  
*advised from would*  
*be submitted*  
*70W*

SAC, Cincinnati

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Section tickler  
1 - R. W. Smith

September 27, 1963

Director, FBI

REC-12 94-1-369-1873

DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM  
IN WORLD AFFAIRS  
GUIDE TO TEACHING  
ON COMMUNISM  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

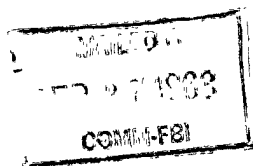
Bureau 9/23/63. Contrary to information you may have received, captioned book has not been released as yet in final form. A preliminary edition was distributed to prominent educators and citizens several months ago for review and criticism prior to issuance in final form. This provisional edition may be the item to which you make reference. As you may know, it was the subject of considerable discussion at the American Bar Association convention in Chicago in August, 1963, with some claims that it was soft on communism.

The provisional edition has been and is still under the process of extensive revision. When the final product is completed, the Bureau intends to review it. It is suggested that you resubmit your request for a copy following public announcement of the issuance of the finalized edition.

NOTE: Captioned book not issued in final form according to Admiral Wm. Mott, one of ABA members directly involved on 9/27/63. No indication given as to possible date of completion of revision. Matter being followed closely.

JMS:cr *cr*  
(6)

*C. J. ...*



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

57 OCT 9 1963

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/23/63

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI

SUBJECT: DEMOCRACY CONFRONTS COMMUNISM  
IN WORLD AFFAIRS;  
GUIDE BOOK ON COMMUNISM  
PREPARED BY THE AMERICAN  
BAR ASSOCIATION

The Bureau is requested to make available to us, personal attention, one copy of captioned book. It is understood this book was released September 1 for distribution and is primarily used in guiding educators throughout the country concerning high school teaching related to contrasting U. S. democracy and Communism.

In view of the fact that this Office frequently engages in Communism seminars in conjunction with SOG representatives and is currently contemplating additional seminars about which the Bureau is cognizant...and in view of the fact that the U. S. Citizens Committee of Cincinnati, which cooperates closely with FBI and has been of instrumental value in the dissemination of FBI literature...and in view of other commitments, we believe that a copy of this syllabus would be very helpful.

Bureau please purchase and send.

- ② - Bureau
- 1 - Cincinnati

EDM:mrg  
(3)

REC-12

94-1-369-1873

EX-112

3 OCT 2 1963

Let to SAC, Cincinnati  
9/27/63  
RWS/cr

CRIMINAL SEARCH



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/23/63

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI

SUBJECT: DEMOCRACY CONFRONTS COMMUNISM  
IN WORLD AFFAIRS;  
GUIDE BOOK ON COMMUNISM  
PREPARED BY THE AMERICAN  
BAR ASSOCIATION

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Bureau please purchase and send.

(2) - Bureau  
1 - Cincinnati

EDH:mrg  
(3)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/3/63

ATTN: LYNN EDWARDS  
INSPECTION DIVISION

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (80-136)

b6  
b7c

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
[redacted] *Fla.*

For information of Bureau, captioned individual was appointed City Attorney for Tampa by newly elected Mayor [redacted] on 10/2/63, and in this position [redacted] will be Chief of the City's Legal Department. He is a member of the law firm of Carlton, Fields, Ward, Emmanuel, Smith and Cutler.

*EP*  
*111*  
2 - Bureau  
1 - Tampa  
JFS:cwp  
(3)

REC- 56

EX-101

94-1-361-1874  
10 OCT 10 1963

*Edwards*  
*TE*

*54 OCT 16 1963*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 8, 1963

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.  
PRESIDENT-ELECT  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7C

By memorandum D. C. Morrell to Mr. DeLoach dated 9-10-63 approval was obtained from the Director to forward a letter to Mr. Powell advising him that the Director would be glad to talk to him and requesting Mr. Powell to advise the Director of the dates he expects to be in Washington in the future so that the Director can select a time they can meet.

Mr. Powell telephonically contacted SA [redacted] the Bureau's alternate liaison representative with the American Bar Association, 10/8/63 and advised that he will be speaking before the Kiwanis Club in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, October 24, 1963. Mr. Powell stated that if it would be convenient for the Director to see him any time after 3:00 p. m. on that date he would be deeply appreciative.

Mr. Powell advised that he has no problems to discuss with the Director but that he would like to pay a courtesy call on Mr. Hoover and to apprise Mr. Hoover that one of his primary projects while he is President of the American Bar Association will be to present law enforcement's views on a number of issues relating to criminal law.

SA [redacted] advised Mr. Powell that he would contact the Director and would advise Mr. Powell if the Director would be available the afternoon of October 24.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the Inspection Division be advised if the Director's schedule will permit him to meet with Mr. Powell after 3:00 p. m. on the afternoon of October 24, 1963.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Tour Room

TDW:mbk  
(5)

REC-44 94-1-369 1875

OCT 18 1963

OCT 10 53 AM '63

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

at 3:30 P.M. Oct 24.

K Mr. Gale's office advised 10/14/63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 17, 1963

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.  
PRESIDENT-ELECT  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
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Gandy	_____

b6  
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On 10-17-63 President-Elect Lewis F. Powell, Jr., of the American Bar Association, telephonically advised Inspector H. L. Edwards that he will be available to meet with the Director at 3:30 p.m., October 24, 1963, the time and date which the Director set.

Powell is very grateful for the fact that the Director has set aside time in his busy schedule to see him. As previously approved by the Director, Inspector H. L. Edwards will bring Mr. Powell to the Director's Office and accompany him during his meeting with the Director.

Powell is scheduled to address a Kiwanis Club Luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel at 12:15 p.m. that same date (Thursday, October 24) and has asked if it would be possible for Inspector Edwards and SA Supervisor [redacted] to be his guests inasmuch as he is going to speak on the topic of the current crime problem. Edwards separately received a call from a local attorney who is in charge of this luncheon and on behalf of Powell this local attorney extended a formal invitation. Unless advised to the contrary, Edwards and [redacted] will attend this luncheon.

ACTION:

Information.

NOV 15 1963

EX-115

REC-47

94-1-369 1876

OCT 18 1963

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Tour Room

HLE:mbk (5)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. GALE *JW*

DATE: October 24, 1963

FROM : H. L. EDWARDS *JW*

SUBJECT:

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.  
PRESIDENT-ELECT  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
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Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

In connection with the Director's scheduled interview with Powell at 3:30 PM, October 24, 1963, it is felt he might be interested in the following.

Powell mailed me a draft of his scheduled speech before the Kiwanis Club Luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., October 24, 1963, and solicited any informal comments which might be of help to him. The manuscript was given informal review immediately upon receipt by one of the men in the Crime Records Division, by the Legal Research Desk, and by Edwards and [redacted] of the Inspection Division. The speech is generally excellent and draws heavily on FBI material from Uniform Crime Reports and many quotes from the Director's 1962 American Legion address and the Criss Award acceptance speech, as well as a number of FBI crime releases. The speech is necessarily general, but it does point up the serious crime problem, contrasts the democratic with the Soviet system of justice, emphasizes the dangerous trend whereby the rights of criminals are many times being protected to the sacrifice of the rights of society. Powell refers to the Director as "the preeminent authority on crime" and to the FBI as "probably the most mature, restrained and, at the same time, most effective bureau of police investigation in the entire world." He refers to some areas for improving the administration of justice including the need for clarifying police powers regarding arrest, detention and interrogation; untangling the "chaotic" wire-tapping dilemma; broadening the power of prosecutors to grant immunity to compel witnesses to testify; permitting appellate review of sentences as well as questions of guilt and innocence; the need for more intensive training and upgrading of police forces. *B*

Powell then refers to some of the deeper causes of the crime crisis and quotes the Director in characterizing the existing attitude of moral deterioration in the country and the need for greater personal responsibility and self-discipline. Powell suggests we live in an "age of excessive tolerance" which he is careful to define as the condoning of "levels of conduct and attitudes towards personal responsibility which are marginal or clearly bad in terms of the welfare of society and our country." He cites the surging rate of juvenile crime as being partly attributable to parental tolerance and moral weakness; winking or closing

HLE:wmj (3)

1 - Mr. DeLoach *B*

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE *732*

57 OCT 30 1963

REC 14 94-1-367-1877

12 OCT 28 1963

Memo for Mr. Gale  
Re: Lewis F. Powell, Jr.

the eyes to gambling; the lax enforcement of traffic violations, particularly speeding and drunk driving; the inability to get convictions in pornography cases; the unwillingness or reluctance of people to cooperate with the police and to serve as witnesses; and the fad of excessive tolerance in excusing crime on the basis of mental illness.

He does not attempt to suggest specific remedies but indicates the American Bar Association is deeply concerned with the entire problem and that all citizens, and particularly the community leaders, have considerable responsibility which he hopes can be sparked into action.

A copy of his draft is attached. There were a few suggested changes which were informally passed along to Powell, and he was very grateful. For example, on page one he compares the aggravated assault rate in Washington, D. C., with that in Seattle and leaves himself vulnerable because the two cities are not really comparable. He is changing this. He refers to the Soviet crime rate as being low but, although attributing it to their different legal system which subordinates the individual's rights to the state, he failed to protect himself as he should by indicating that the Soviet crime rate depends upon what the Soviets define as crime and what they are willing to publish. He also suggests that perhaps police and prosecutors might make relatively little effort to enforce pornographic laws partially because of their own tolerance, but he was told that it was doubtful if this could be supported or documented. He is eliminating that and stated in explanation that he was making that point because he knows that in Virginia the police and prosecutors have closed their eyes to the enforcement of Sunday store closing laws. He now realizes the two things are not analogous.

Powell is looking forward to visiting with the Director and is most anxious to receive any suggestions, ideas or guidance the Director might be able to give in Powell's efforts to do his bit through the American Bar Association in fighting crime and strengthening the administration of criminal justice.

ACTION:

None . . . . informative.

*Lawrence J. ...*  
*Wick*  
*Wick*  
*Wick*

*And crime is certainly one of Washington's most serious problems. During the past five years (1958 through 1962), a 60 per cent increase has been recorded in the crime rate of the Nation's capital. This trend continued during the first six months of 1963--with a 17 per cent increase in serious offenses here, compared with an eight per cent rise for other cities of comparable size across the Nation.*

24/167 10/21/63

Lewis F. Powell, Jr.  
Kiwanis Club  
Washington, D. C.  
October 24, 1963

REFLECTIONS ON THE CRIME PROBLEM

In considering an appropriate subject for a talk here in Washington to a group of civic leaders, it was perhaps natural to think of the subject of crime. There are other many pleasant things about this truly beautiful and charming city, but it is customary - especially for a lawyer - to talk about problems, especially those related to law and the administration of justice.

( And crime is certainly one of Washington's most publicized problems. In the August 26 issue of U.S. News and World Report it was said:

"In Washington . . . aggravated assaults in 1962 amounted to 393.3 per 100,000 of population. That total led the country on a per capita basis. . . . Yet in Seattle . . . assaults were 35.4 per 100,000 population - barely 1/10 of the rate in Washington."

Within the past week newspapers across the country have carried an account of an interview with Chief of Police Robert V. Murray, under the caption "Why So Much Crime in the Nation's Capital". Actually, a reading of Chief Murray's statement suggests that while the situation

ENCLOSURE

94-1-367-1877



here is shockingly bad, it is not <sup>as bad</sup> as many people appear to believe, - the worst in the country. Washington does rank first in aggravated assaults (being those which involve a dangerous weapon), and second in street robberies. But Mr. Murray pointed out that in crimes of all kinds, for the first 6 months of this year, Washington was 8th among 16 cities with comparable populations.\*

As my lawyer friends in the audience know, my entire experience at the bar has been on the civil side. I therefore have no expertise with criminal law or its administration. But it has become increasingly evident to me that we have in this country a crime problem which is reaching crisis proportions. It must be a matter of concern to all citizens and most certainly to all lawyers.

The FBI's annual crime report for 1962 states:

"Serious crime in the United States again reached an all time high . . . with a 6% increase over 1961."\*\*

And no improvement is in sight. FBI figures, recently released, show a 9% increase for the first 6 months of 1963 over the corresponding period in 1962.\*\*\*

\*U.S. News & World Report, Oct. 21, 1963, page 92, et seq.

\*\*FBI Release, Friday, July 19, 1963.

\*\*\*FBI Release, Aug. 26, 1963.

J. Edgar Hoover, one of our greatest public servants, commented on the 1962 figures as follows:

"For the first time, the estimated number of serious offenses known to police passed the two million mark with a total of 2,048,370 crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny \$50 and over, and auto theft.

\* \* \* \*

"During the past five years, crime has increased 27%, while the population increase totaled 7% . . . disclosing that crime is increasing about four times faster than population."\*

In a notable address made just a year ago to the American Legion Convention, Mr. Hoover said:

On the average, "more than 5200 felonies - at the rate of four every minute - are committed daily across the United States.

\* \* \* \*

"Crime is now costing the American people more than \$60,000,000 a day. [A yearly cost of \$21,900,000,000]

\* \* \* \*

"Our city streets are (often) jungles of terror."\*\*

\*FBI Release, July 19, 1963.

\*\*Address of J. Edgar Hoover, National Convention of American Legion, Las Vegas, Nevada, Oct. 9, 1962.

Other FBI releases and speeches of Mr. Hoover have repeatedly warned the public of a condition and a trend which should shock every American. And yet the trend continues. Not only is this true nationally, but here in Washington Chief Murray states that major crime "has increased about 50%" since 1957.\*

It is fairly easy to quote statistics and view with alarm. It is far more difficult to determine fundamental causes, and to suggest constructive remedial action. We are dealing here with a vast and infinitely complex problem - involving morals and public attitude as well as the full sweep of our criminal laws and their administration by the police and the courts. In a brief talk, one necessarily must deal in generalities and, even then, with selected aspects of the broader problem.

One of the fundamental difficulties arises, paradoxically, from the fact that we are a western democracy, with a constitution and legal system which provides precious safeguards for an individual charged by the state. In the Soviet Union, by contrast, where the rights of an

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\*Interview, U.S. News & World Report, Oct. 21, 1963, page 94. In 1957, Mr. Murray said Washington had 15,554 major crimes as compared with 21,534 in 1962 - despite an increase of about 350 men in the police force.

individual are completely subordinated to the state, there is no comparable crime problem. At least this is what the Soviets say, and in this instance I am prepared to accept their boast of a comparatively low crime rate.

A few years ago, I visited the Soviet Union with a delegation representing the American Bar Association. In the course of long discussions with leading judges and lawyers, it was evident that there were striking contrasts between Soviet and American administration of criminal justice. Despite a liberalizing trend since Stalin's death, a Soviet citizen charged with a crime has fewer rights and is far more likely to be convicted than his counterpart in this country. Perhaps most significant of all, sentences are swift and severe. Rowdiness, or being a "hooligan" as the Soviets say, is a serious offense - punishable by years of hard labor. So-called "economic crimes", involving theft or misappropriation of state property or black-market operations, can bring the death sentence.\*

\*On July 2, 1963, the Associated Press carried a Moscow story of the execution of a Soviet youth for black market operations "in western clothing". The Communist newspaper Trud described the youth as "one of a gang of loafers who were only interested in eating well, sipping wine, night clubs, the movies, wild automobile rides, well-tailored dinner jackets, the latest dance, and the newest American song. . . ."

No one would suggest that we move in the direction of the repressive Soviet system. I cite this merely to accent the fundamental problem, inherent under our constitution, of preserving the individual rights of those accused of crime and the broader rights of society as a whole. It is the preservation of this delicate balance which is the object of our responsible lawmakers, our courts and our law enforcement officials.

But the preservation of this balance is extremely difficult and there is now a widespread belief that we are in a state of considerable imbalance; that the pendulum has swung too far in favor of affording rights which are abused and misused by criminals, to the serious detriment of the rights of law abiding citizens and to society as a whole. Mr. Hoover has recently said:

"We must adopt stiffer laws and sterner policies toward these perverted individuals (namely, the vicious criminals).

"Too often, the interests of justice and consideration for the welfare of society are buried under an avalanche of court

decisions which give violators of the law rights and privileges that destroy respect for the law and for public safety.

"Too often, technicalities have been permitted to exist in our penal codes which have been employed solely and exclusively for the benefit of that small minority of lawyers (and) criminals who use any tactic to defeat the interests of justice."\*

In the same vein, Orlando W. Wilson, Superintendent of Police in Chicago and former professor of criminology at the University of California, has commented:

"Crime is overwhelming our society . . . . In the name of protecting individual liberties, we are permitting so many technicalities to creep into our system of criminal justice that we are no longer convicting a sufficiently high proportion of guilty criminals.\*\*

These are the views of officers responsible for preserving law and order. It can be argued, of course, that theirs is a professional and possibly prejudiced view. It is certainly true that many sociologists,

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\*Hoover, American Legion address, supra.

\*\*As quoted in U.S. News and World Report, Aug. 26, 1963, page 40 (from a statement by Mr. Wilson to a Committee of the ABA, on Aug. 13, 1963).

psychologists and some lawyers and judges do not think the pendulum has swung too far. But no one can doubt the sincerity or competency as experts of the gentlemen whom I have quoted. Indeed, Mr. Hoover is the pre-eminent authority on crime, and the FBI which he administers is probably the most mature, restrained and, at the same time, most effective, bureau of police investigation in the entire western world.

It also must be said that the profoundly disquieting facts, recording a steady increase in crime four times faster than the growth in population, demonstrate that something is seriously wrong with our present system.

The concern voiced by leading law enforcement officials is also shared by many lawyers and judges. Chief Judge Edward Lumbard, of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, has placed certain aspects of this problem in perspective in a fine article in the September issue of the American Bar Journal. Judge Lumbard prefaced his article by expressing the view that:

"We are in danger of a greivous imbalance in the administration of criminal justice. . . ."

In defining this imbalance, he said:

"In the past 40 years there have been two distinct trends in the administration of criminal justice. The first has been to strengthen the rights of the individual; and the second, which is perhaps a corollary of the first, is to limit the powers of law enforcement agencies. Most of us would agree that the development of individual rights was long overdue; most of us would agree that there should be further clarification of individual rights, particular for indigent defendants. At the same time, we must face the facts about indifferent and faltering law enforcement in this country. We must adopt measures which will give enforcement agencies proper means for doing their jobs."\*

Some of the areas for improvement of the administration of criminal justice, discussed by Judge Lumbard and which I can only mention\*\* include: (i) the need for clarification of police powers with respect to detention,

\*Lumbard, The Administration of Criminal Justice: Some Problems and Their Resolution, 49 ABA Journal, 840 (Sept. 1963).

\*\*See Appendix A, for more extended comment, especially on the indigent defendant problem.



questioning and arrest of persons suspected of crimes;\* (ii) the wire-tapping dilemma described by Attorney General Kennedy as "choatic"; (iii) the desirability of broadening the power of prosecutors to grant immunity and thereby compel a witness to testify; (iv) the problem of publicity, through the press or other media, which may prejudice a defendant; (v) the desirability of permitting appellate review of sentences as well as questions of guilt and innocence; (vi) the need for far more intensive training and upgrading of police forces; and finally (vii) the massive problem of providing adequate representation for indigent defendants.\*\*

All that I have said to this point deals with the administration of criminal justice and with related responsibilities of legislators, police officials, judges and lawyers. There is good reason to believe that much

\*This includes the Mallory problem (Mallory v. U.S., 354 U.S. 449).

\*\*The Criminal Justice Act of 1963, now pending in the Congress with ABA support, would assure defense of indigents in the Federal courts. As the result of the Gideon decision last spring, the ABA is making a far-reaching study of this problem at the state court level.

can and should be done by all of these. We need stronger laws, and stricter enforcement thereof; better trained and more efficient police; and certainly we need clearer guidelines for police action, especially in arrests, detention and interrogation. Much remains to be done in the area of sentencing, probation and parole. We also need judges highly qualified to administer the criminal laws, and lawyers - prosecutors and defense counsel - who are sensitive always to their public responsibilities.

But one may doubt whether the crisis of crime in our country will ever be solved by these measures alone. The deeper cause of this crisis is not a combination of weaknesses in the administration of criminal justice - although these are no doubt a contributing factor. Rather, the deeper cause lies in the far more complex problem of public attitude and sense of values.

J. Edgar Hoover speaks of this attitude in terms of moral deterioration. He has aptly warned:

"Crime and subversion are formidable problems in the United States today because, and only because, there is a dangerous flaw

in our nation's moral armor. Self indulgence-- the principle of pleasure before duty--is practiced across the length and breadth of the land. It is undermining those attributes of personal responsibility and self-discipline which are essential to our national survival. It is creating citizens who reach maturity with a warped sense of values and an undeveloped conscience."\*

Harold R. McKinnon, widely recognized San Francisco authority on crime, shares the same conviction. In a speech last winter, which attracted national attention. Mr. McKinnon said:

"What we need is a moral revolution. We need character, morals, and a way of life that makes crime disreputable."\*\*

If I may state these thoughts somewhat differently, I suggest that we live in an age of excessive tolerance. This is a risky thing to say because tolerance is normally a virtue. Certainly it is a virtue in the classic sense of full respect for the rights and opinions of others - especially of others with whom you may disagree. Tolerance is also a high virtue when it means absence of prejudice.

\*Hoover, American Legion Speech, Oct. 9, 1962, page 2.

\*\*U.S. News and World Report, Oct. 21, 1963, page 56.

But there is another kind of tolerance which accepts, if not affirmatively condones, levels of conduct and attitudes towards personal responsibility which are marginal or clearly bad in terms of the welfare of society and our country.

There are many examples. We can start in the home. All of us who are parents know that over indulgence and excessive toleration of our children are characteristic of our time. Can anyone doubt that the surging rate of juvenile crime is caused,\* in part at least, by parents who permit early drinking, unregulated use of automobiles, uncontrolled absences from home at night, and who exercise no supervision over what the teenager reads, sees on television or does with his leisure time. The other side of this coin is parental failure to assume affirmative responsibility for a child's education, his moral and ethical standards, and his respect for law and the rights of others.

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\*Juvenile crime has reached almost unbelievable proportions. Mr. Hoover reported that in 1961, "persons under 18 years of age were involved in 43% of all arrests for serious crime." American Legion Address, supra. Juvenile arrests in 1962 were 9% higher than in 1961. See FBI Release, July 19, 1963.

We also tolerate, at all ages, many features of current American life which, to say the least, are negative and demoralizing in character. Illegal gambling is the chief source of income for organized crime, and yet widespread public participation in this gambling is rarely condemned except in theory. Indeed, it is widely tolerated.

Thousands of Americans are killed and mutilated annually by automobile accidents, resulting in major part from excessive speed, drunk driving and other traffic law violations. This sort of driving is also frequently related to <sup>the American; again this</sup> the point where many traffic court judges deliberately impose lenient sentences because they know that otherwise, upon appeal, a jury of peers will be even more tolerant.

Nor will juries usually convict in cases of pornography, however vulgar and obscene the publications or pictures may be. For this and other reasons (including perhaps their own tolerance), police and prosecutors make

relatively little effort to enforce laws in this area.

Many Americans even tolerate the commission of crimes which they actually witness. You have all read about bystanders who fail to render obviously needed assistance to police, and who sometimes have physically aided juvenile criminals to escape. A story in the Chicago Daily News, as recently as October 18, described how three young thugs severely beat and kicked a single patrolman while some <sup>thirty</sup> ~~thirty~~ adult bystanders watched the performance as if it were the late midnight show on TV.

This excessive tolerance has reached the point where some psychiatrists and criminologists are seriously urging the elimination of punishment as an element of our criminal law. They argue that a person who commits a crime, however repulsive and premeditated, is not responsible for his act; rather, he is impelled irresistibly by environmental and psychological factors to behave in a certain predetermined way.\* Under this theory the

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\*See Jerome Hall, The Purposes of a System for the Administration of Criminal Justice, an address delivered at Georgetown University on October 9, 1963, in which Professor Hall demonstrates the fallacies of these arguments.

perfectly sane criminal is not legally or morally responsible, and should be educated and afforded compassionate treatment rather than punished. As Professor Jerome Hall, in a brilliant lecture at Georgetown University, acidly commented:

Under this theory "the convicted robber or murdered" . . . "who has violated precious legally protected rights" of others, is told: "We shall send you not to jail, but to Yale - our only regret being that attendance is compulsory".

I have, it is hoped, said enough to make the point that in my view a root cause of the crime crisis which grips our country is excessive tolerance by the public generally - a tolerance of substandard, marginal and even immoral and unlawful conduct. An inevitable by-product of this excessive tolerance is lack of respect - for authority, for law, and for the rights of others. No one has put this point more forcefully than Mr. Hoover who speaks of disrespect

"for law and order as a tragic moral sickness."\*

\*Speech, Dec. 7, 1961, upon receiving the Criss Award.

104<sup>pp</sup>

104<sup>pp</sup>

104<sup>pp</sup>



UNITED STATES GOV.

## Memorandum

TO : *Jm* MR. GALE

DATE: October 24, 1963

FROM : *Em* H. L. EDWARDSSUBJECT: LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.  
PRESIDENT-ELECT  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

For the information of the Director, Mr. [ ] and I, pursuant to prior approval, attended the Kiwanis Luncheon in the Colonial Room of the Mayflower Hotel today as head table guests of Mr. Powell. The room was well filled with Kiwanians and numerous members of the Local Bar Association, the audience numbering approximately from 125 to 150. Mr. Powell's speech was extremely well received and the comments following it were very favorable.

U. S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica was also a head table guest and in conversation during the luncheon with him he advised that he has been a long-time admirer of the Director and that he "sees eye to eye" with the Director on the need for stiffer penalties, particularly for these young hoodlums, and he expressly was very critical of the "bleeding hearts."

Following the luncheon, Mr. Powell was asked if there was anything he wanted to do in the intervening time prior to seeing the Director, and he said he has always wanted to see the Indoor Range. Arrangements for this are being made prior to his 3:30 PM scheduled appointment with the Director.

ACTION:

None . . . . informative.

HLE:wmj

(4)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

94-1-3671878

OCT 28 1963

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: October 28, 1963

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.  
PRESIDENT-ELECT  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
INTERVIEW WITH DIRECTOR, 10-24-63

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

This is a summary of the Director's interview with Lewis F. Powell, Jr., 10-24-63. The interview was at Powell's request since Powell will become President of the American Bar Association (ABA) in August, 1964, and desired to begin gathering ideas and material and to formulate plans to place emphasis during his presidency on improvements in the administration of criminal justice. He especially wants to strengthen the fight against crime, feeling there has become an imbalance between the rights of the criminal to the sacrifice of the rights of society.

During the interview the Director mentioned three specific items to Powell on which he instructed Edwards to follow through with Powell. These are as follows:

1. To brief Powell on the background, present composition, current status and trend of the Advisory Committee to Revise the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure noting especially the apparent domination of this Committee by defense-minded and "bleeding hearts" members like Abe Fortas, Sheldon Glueck, Joseph Ball and University of Minnesota Law Professor Maynard Pirsig. Immediately following the Director's interview, Edwards gave Powell a copy of the proposed revisions for his review, also he arranged for SA Dalbey of the Legal Research Desk to sit in and Powell was given highlights of some dangerous features of these proposed revisions and the difficulties the Department is having in selling its and our position to the Committee. Powell asked for a confidential summary of the Department's position and any arguments we can give him supporting our views. He said he will be glad to do whatever he can, both in talking to Committee members he knows or through having the ABA take an official stand to support the Department's position. This material is being promptly prepared by the Legal Research Desk and will be personally sent to Powell. Powell also suggested we work through the current ABA President, Walter E. Craig. Unless the Director advises to the contrary, Edwards will do this promptly on return from an inspection trip on which he is departing 10-29-63.

2. The Director instructed Powell be furnished a copy of the Washington-Post news clipping showing Chief of Police Robert V. Murray's letter to the Editor in reply to the critical editorial in the 10-17-63 edition regarding "Murray on Mallory." This has been furnished Powell.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
 1 - Mr. Evans  
 1 - Mr. Rosen  
 1 - Mr. D. J. Dalbey

HLH:mbk  
 (7)

6 NOV 18 1963

Memorandum to Mr. Gale

Re: Lewis F. Powell, Jr., President-Elect

American Bar Association; Interview with Director, 10-24-63

3. The Director instructed that Powell be furnished a copy of the Director's forthcoming speech on the occasion of his acceptance of the Papal Medal, November 16, 1963. Arrangements for this have been made through the Crime Records Division.

The Director discussed other aspects of the Nation's crime problem giving Powell his views and philosophy on many of today's major issues. He cited examples of the evils of the Mallory Rule, said the test should be whether or not a confession is truly voluntary. He said the Durham Rule on insanity has permitted shysters to take unfair advantage. He cited many abuses of the probation and parole system and the way society has been the victim of Juvenile Court Judge Ketcham's hassle with Jim Bennett of the Federal Prisons Bureau. The Director said there should be still greater screening of Federal judicial candidates. He indicated sentencing should be more realistic and cited the recent case of Landis as a sentence which makes a mockery of justice. He emphasized that the local citizenry and local law enforcement must get concerned about their own crime conditions and do something - not expect the FBI to be a cure-all.

The Director also referred extensively to the civil rights problem and the unfair and inaccurate criticisms leveled at the FBI. He also referred to the continuing threat of communism and stated that extremists on either side are dangerous for the good of the country. Powell thanked the Director for his extensive cooperation with the ABA and especially for permitting a Bureau representative to be a member of the present ABA Standing Committee on Education Against Communism. The Director complimented Powell on the good work of this Committee and its worthwhile aims and said he was glad to be of assistance.

Powell said he hoped to have the benefit of any ideas, suggestions, or material which the Director might have in the future which might be helpful to Powell during his ABA presidency which will begin in August, 1964. The Director invited Powell to feel free to call upon him at any time. Powell is already on the Special Correspondent's Mailing List and regularly receives Bureau material for which he is very grateful.

On leaving the interview Powell was almost overawed in his expressions of amazement at the Director's vigor, his complete grasp of such a complex picture as the crime, communism, and civil rights situations, his ability to recall facts and up-to-the-minute current news situations bearing on these. Powell said he certainly endorses the Director's views and philosophy. He wishes it were possible for more people to have the benefit of a face-to-face talk with the Director such as he was privileged to have and he said he hopes the Director will never think of retiring and that when his mandatory retirement time comes that he can be prevailed upon to remain for the good of the country. Powell hopes he will be able during his term as ABA President to accomplish some of the things which will help the Director in his lifelong fight against crime. Powell furnished Edwards a copy of his Kiwanian speech given at the Mayflower luncheon earlier on 10-24-63. This was separately sent through to the Director by cover memorandum.

Memorandum to Mr. Gale

Re: Lewis F. Powell, Jr., President-Elect

American Bar Association; Interview with Director, 10-24-63

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Legal Research Desk of the Training Division furnish Edwards for confidential transmittal to Powell a copy of the Department's position on the proposed revisions of the Federal Criminal Procedure Rules in which we are interested, supplemented by any additional views we think will be helpful to Powell.

*JHG*

*JHV*

*GK.  
H*

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

~~X~~ 2. That Edwards be authorized to brief ABA President Walter E. Craig on these proposed revisions for any help he may give during his term.

S.C.

*JHG*

*GK.  
H*

*JHV*

3. That the Crime Records Division furnish Powell a copy of the Director's November 16, 1963, speech as soon as available.

*Follow-up  
made - GWS*

*JHG  
V.*

*HPM*

*Dick*

*GK.  
H*

*JHV*

*ERC  
RW/LSK*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *WCS*

DATE: December 30, 1963

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: ~~STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AGAINST COMMUNISM~~  
~~AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION~~

*WCS* Mr. [REDACTED] Counsel of the above-captioned Committee, has asked if permission could be granted by the Bureau to use my lecture given before the Harvard Student Law Association entitled "Communism and the Intellectual." This lecture was given on March 5, 1963. b6  
b7c

The idea, as explained to me, was to use the lecture material along with other material which will be given limited dissemination by the Committee. The material, of course, is completely of a public source nature, given in an unclassified lecture.

Unless advised to the contrary, I will tell Mr. [REDACTED] that the Bureau has no objection to his using this material. B

## RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. H.L. Edwards

WCS:djw  
(6)

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CRIME RESEARCH

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*TO : Mr. Gale *JH*

DATE: January 10, 1964

FROM : H. L. Edwards *HLE*

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
MIDYEAR MEETING  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
FEBRUARY 13 - 18, 1964

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Midyear Meeting of the American Bar Association is scheduled at Chicago, Thursday, February 13, through Tuesday, February 18, 1964. This, next to the Annual Meeting held in August, is the most important meeting of the Association. Extensive business sessions of the Criminal Law Section and the Standing Committee on Education Against Communism, both of which I am a member, have been scheduled. In addition, the House of Delegates, which is the governing body of the American Bar Association, will hold two days of action sessions.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I be authorized to attend the Midyear Meeting.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

HLE:mbk  
(4)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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